The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,678—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1889.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

Prices from

Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. } Rs. 21 to
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... } Rs. 22-12 per
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... } doz. bottle.
'Glentromie" ... ... }
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ...

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

...OPE.

...Tuesday.
...1889.
...30th July.
... 6th Aug.
...Browne..13th ,,
...29th ,,
...Weighe1....27th ,,
...A. Seaton ....3rd Sept.
...500 G. W. F. Browne..10th ,,
...Friday.
... 3041 500 H. T. Weigheil ... 27th ,,
BL ORIENTAL .. 5500 1000 E. Stewart ..... 4th Oct.
† ASSAM ..... 3038 500 G. W. F. Browne..11th ,,
BL CLYDE..... 4136 500 J. L. Parfitt .....18 h ,,
† SIAM ..... 3041 500 H. T. Weigheil ....25th ,,
BL PENINSULAR 5500 1000 J Orman ..... 1st Nov.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

1889.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about
ROHILLA	3511	600	M. De Horne.....	1st' Aug.
CLYDE	4136	500	J. L. Parfitt.....	15th ,,
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	29th ,,
PESHAWUR ..., L...		500	L. H. Moule	12th Sept.
MALWA	2670	500	W. L. Brown.....	20th ,,
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4004	700	W. Atkinson	24th ,,
THAMES.....	4113	800	W. A. Seaton.....	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th July 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE :

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. RUBATTINO.....	5,000	800	1st Aug.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Aug.	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	10th Oct.
SINGAPORE.....	5,000	800	1st Oct.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food, case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA.....On the 8th August 1889.	

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 10, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN



LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR.....	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th Aug.
IMPERATRIX (new)..	F. Egger.....	4,600	650	5th Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI .....Rs.	500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...Rs.	800	Rs. 500

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE.....A. Trobitz.....3,500			550	10th Aug.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE.....C. Perini.....		1,800	550	14th August

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 13th June 1889.



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LABOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th August 1889 at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

Owing to the Monsoon, Passengers are invited to be on board the steamer in the Prince's Dock on the morning of the 10th July.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
ASIA.....W. Russell.....		3,380	14th August.
ARMENIA .....Geo Read		3,095	7th Sept.

THE above steamers will sail as above. Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess and have every comfort for first class passengers. All the state rooms are on the upper deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd July 1889. Agents.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUKMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Full Mail Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged ; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,554 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 31st July, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linzah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, at 11 a.m. on 28th July, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 26th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about MONDAY, 5th August, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 24th July.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 26th July.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd August.

FOR MAURITIUS *VIA* ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "NEVASA," 2,950 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 30th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 25th July 1889. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BOOLDANA ..2,899		.....3rd September.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, July 23, 1889. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THOMAS'S "PALL MALL" PLATES

ARE AT ONCE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

THIS Season has seen the issue of a New and Perfected Series, made entirely by Machinery, hence absolutely uniform in quality. Their Success has been enormous, the Demand having already increased tenfold. They are made in two Grades.

EXTRA RAPID, instantaneous, a richly coated Plate, suitable for all.

Size	4½	5	6½	7½	8½	9	10	12	15
	3½	4	4½	4½	6½	7	8	10	12
Per dozen	Rs. 1-6	2-0	2-12	3-10	5-4	6-14	7-12	13-12	22-0

THICKLY COATED LANDSCAPE.—This Plate has a Film of double the usual thickness, and is specially recommended as being less liable to halation, blurring, &c., than any other Plate yet introduced. Should be always used for Landscapes and Interiors and may be used in the Studio.

Size.....	4½	6½	8½	9	10	12
	3½	4½	6½	7	8	10
Per dozen	Rs... 1-8	3-8	6-0	6-12	9-0	12-8

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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COMPOUND SULPHUR LOZENGES.

THESE LOZENGES have recently been recommended by Sir A. B. Garrod, M.D., as a pleasant and convenient remedy for CONSTIPATION, LIVER DERANGEMENTS, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, &c. They are carefully manufactured in our Laboratory according to his formula.

Price 12 Ans. per Bottle.

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Rs. 2-8.	Rs. 3-8.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 10.

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Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

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A thin Opaque Paper, with Water-lined Ruling. Medium 8vo and 4to Paper, per packet of 5 quires .....Re. 1-6 and 2 8
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One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24 ; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
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BOMBAY AND POONA.

DOCTORS'
COMBINATION KNIVES.

	Rs.	as
Knife in tortoiseshell handle with four instruments, Scalpel, Bistoury, Abscess Lancet and Gum Lancet	8	8

Knife in tortoiseshell handle with six different instruments, three of which arise from each end of it. The instruments are—1, Finger Knife ; 2, Finger Saw ; 3, Syme's Abscess Knife ; 4, a Gum Lancet ; 5, a Tenotomy Knife ; 6, a sharp-pointed curved Needle, plated, and a Probe and Director, in leather case 22 8

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FOOTBALL,

POLO,

SWEATER JERSEYS, &c.

THORPE AND CO.,

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of the above, and invite an early inspection.

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Black and Royal Blue ... ... }		
Black and Amber ... ... }	each 5	8
Black and Scarlet ... ... }		
Navy Blue, all sizes ... ... each Rs.	6 8 to 7	8
White Sweater Jerseys made from the Finest Wool, very Soft and Elastic, all sizes ... ... each Rs.	7 8 to 8	8
Extra Fine Cashmere Jerseys, made of the Finest Wool, very Soft, Non-irritating—		
Amber and Black ... ... }	each 11	8
Navy and Scarlet ... ... }		
Scarlet, Orange and Black Out-sizes ... ... „	12	8
Navy Blue Ribbed Cotton Hose ... ... pair	3	12
Navy Blue Ribbed, all-Wool Hose ... ... „	3	12
White Cashmere Mufflers ... ... each	3	8
Honeycomb ... ... „	2	12
Black and Amber Silk Squares ... ... „	7	8
Silk Squares, Club Colours... ... ... „	7	8
Elastic Web Belts, all Colours ... ... „	2	8
Black and Amber Ties ... ... „	1	12
White Saxony Flannel Shirt, well Shrunk ... ... „	8	8
White or Cream Silk and Wool Shirt, well Shrunk ... „	8	8
Cream Spun Silk Shirt ... ... „	12	8
White Cricketing Suits, very best Twill Flannel, thoroughly Shrunk ... ... „	30	0
White Serge Cricketing Suits, thoroughly Shrunk ... „	30	0
White Fancy Serges, a large Choice ... ... suit	30	0

THORPE AND CO.,

SHIRT-MAKERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

UMBRELLAS.

Myrtle Green	FOX'S PATENT STEEL	Superior Sticks, Natural and Silver-mounted Handles,
Brown and Black	LOCK RIB	
Rich Twill Silk.	PARAGON FRAMES.	

Rs. 12-8, Rs. 14-8, Rs. 16-0, Rs. 17-8 to Rs. 40-0.

SUPERIOR QUALITY EXTRA LIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,
HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY.
OWING TO THE GRAND SUCCESS
LAST NIGHT,
THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD
Will be repeated again TO-NIGHT
For positively THE LAST TIME.
REMEMBER!
THE LAST TIME.
REMEMBER!!
YOUR LAST CHANCE OF WITNESSING
THE YEOMAN OF THE GUARD.
REMEMBER!!!
TO-NIGHT, LAST NIGHT
OF THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD.
MISS GRACIE PLAISTED as ELSIE MAYNARD,
MR. CHAS. HARDING as COLONEL FAIRFAX.

SATURDAY,
THE GREAT SENSATIONAL MILITARY DRAMA,
"HELD BY THE ENEMY."

PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Office at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s Music Warehouse.
Military, &c., in Uniform Half Price to
Pit Stalls and Pit only.
Doors open at 8-40 p.m. Overture at 9-15.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Club will be held in the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 28th August 1889, at 5-30 p.m.

JAS. B. HANWORTH,
Honorary Secretary.

25th July 1889.

CEYLON TEAS.

CEYLON TEAS in PACKETS, BOXES, or CHESTS of any size.
Orders promptly shipped by the undersigned Exporters of every description of Ceylon produce.

AGENTS WANTED.
W. H. DAVIES & Co., Colombo, Ceylon.
Telegraphic Address "DAVIES," CEYLON.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on MONDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 p.m. (local time), by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General for the supply of ANIMAL CHARCOAL required for outstations as per Schedule No. ——.

Forms of Tenders with further particulars can be obtained from the above Officer.

R. W. NICHOLSON, Lieut.,
For Comt. Storekeeper-General.
Comt. Storekeeper-Genl.'s Office, Bombay, 23rd July 1889.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at No. 4, Church Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th proximo, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive, adopt, and pass the accounts and the Report of the Directors for the season ended 30th June 1889.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect a Director in the room of one retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election, and also to confirm the appointments of new Directors,
4.—To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 14th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
BOOTH & CO.,
Manager.

Bombay, 25th July 1889.

THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 12-8 per Old Share and Rs. 12-1-4 per New Share, free of Income-Tax, for the half year ended 30th June, 1889, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, on the paid-up Capital, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Bruce Lane, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, 8th proximo, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., to Registered Shareholders, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st, to THURSDAY, 8th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
HORMUSJEE APUR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th July 1889.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in duplicate will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge Madras Arsenal up to 21st August 1889, and opened at 12, noon, on the 22nd August 1889, for supply of Stores (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal up to 31st March 1890.

The term "more" to include supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of original Tender.

List of Stores can be obtained on application to the Ordnance Officer, Madras.

Tenders will only be received on printed forms procurable for 8 annas at the Office of the Ordnance Officer, Madras.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5 per cent. in Bank Receipt as earnest-money, which will be returned on execution of the contract Deed or rejection of the Tender.

Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejected. The accepted Tenderer must execute an agreement. In the event of his failing to take it up his earnest money will be forfeited.

On failure of contract it shall be competent for the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, to confiscate the whole or any part of the security deposit to Government at his own discretion.

Parties tendering are requested to give their address in full.

The rates are required for the articles delivered at Madras.

HENRY B. STANFORD, Lieut., R. A.,
For Ordnance Officer in charge.
Madras Arsenal, 22nd July 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REVEREND BRAZ FERNANDES has contracted to SELL to Mr. VANDRAVANDAS RAMJEE the property hereunder described. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise are hereby required to make them known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 91, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 25th day of July 1889:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground containing by admeasurement 452 square yards and one ninth of a square yard or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, commonly known as the Glass-house, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 44 and now under ward Nos. 3854 and 3855, and street Nos. 182 and 183, formerly and now in the occupation of Philipe de Cruz and other tenants, which said piece of land, messuage, hereditaments, and premises are situate on the east side of a public passage at Cavel, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, are bounded on the east by property of the said Church of Nossa Senhora de Esperança, on the West and North by the public passage, and on the South by the property of Jacinto Borges.

MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR, and JAMSETJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
78, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY HOME NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE TO MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.
Yearly Subscriptions inclusive of Postage.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS.	Class A. Rs.	a.	Class B. Rs.	a.
Athenæum	14	0	10	0
British Medical Journal	24	0	17	0
Dublin Weekly Freeman	11	0	8	0
Engineer	34	0	24	0
Engineering	34	0	24	0
English Mechanic	12	0	8	8
Field	34	0	24	0
Funny Folks	10	0	7	0
Fair Play	14	0	10	0
Graphic	25	0	17	0
Home News	23	0	16	0
Illustrated London News	25	0	17	0
Lancet	34	0	24	0
London Figaro	10	0	7	0
Mail (Tri-weekly)	34	0	24	0
New York Medical Journal	23	0	16	0
Overland Mail	23	0	16	0
Pall Mall Budget	16	0	11	0
Pictorial World	28	0	14	0
Public Opinion	12	0	8	8
Punch	14	0	10	0
St. James's Budget	23	0	16	0
Saturday Review	23	0	16	0
Scientific American	14	0	10	0
Do. Supplement	16	0	11	0
Truth	23	0	16	0
Tablet (Catholic)	22	0	15	0
Times (Weekly Edition)	12	0	8	8
Tit-Bits	10	0	7	0
Vanity Fair	24	0	16	8
World	23	0	16	0

Papers under Class A are posted on arrival of the English Mail in Bombay.

Papers under Class B are posted one week after arrival of the English Mail in Bombay.

For the convenience of Subscribers the LIBRARIAN will receive above yearly Subscriptions in HALF-YEARLY or QUARTERLY Instalments.

All Subscriptions must be paid in advance.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST UNPACKED,
BIRD CAGES! BIRD CAGES!!
IN GREAT VARIETY.
From Rs. 4 to Rs. 20.
MORENAS & CO.,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
15, MEDOWS STREET.

WALKING STICKS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
From Re. 1 to Rs. 12.

TEA SETS! TEA SETS!!
TEA SETS!!!
From Rs. 4 to Rs. 9.
MORENAS & CO,
15, MEDOWS STREET.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S" WHISKY as supplied to the Bombay Clubs. Fresh shipments received monthly by the Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

DELICIOUS TEAS from Col. Hawes' Tea Estate. FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE, EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE, and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE at Re. 1-12, 1-10, and 1-6 per lb. respectively. These Teas possess exquisitely delicate flavour. Liberal Discount to large buyers. MORTON MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BELTS! BELTS!! BELTS!!! A new consignment of Ladies' Leather Belts to hand by last mail. Latest fashions, in all colours. Prices from annas 10, cheapest ever offered.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, 65, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—Two single CRIGHTON OPENERS with patent porcupine and lattice feed table, four pairs WEFT MULES 1¼ in. gauge, Parr's principle 800 SPINDLES in a Mule with top driving complete, two long collar THROSTLES, 352 SPINDLES, each 2¼ in. lift double tin rollers. All the above in good order and can be seen working at the Sassoon Spg. and Wg. Co., Ld.

WANTED.—A place for a good BUTLER, BABOO KHAN. For information and recommendation, apply to Brig-Surg LANGLEY, Marine Lines.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street.—BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Wines, and Billiards.

FOR SALE.—CAMERA LENS and MATERIALS complete for Photography. For particulars apply to "K.," care of this paper.

RS. 34-8 per month for two years will secure you a brand new SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8¼ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P. Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co.

THE only Firm who undertake repairing and Tuning Patent Aristons and keep repairing materials in stock is STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Ornamental Boxes. Vegetable at Rs. 4-4, 8-4, and 16-8 each. Flower, at Rs. 4-4, 6-1, and 8-8 each.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

CRICKET BATS.—Cobbett, Rs. 10; Lilywhite, Rs. 10; Special Driver, Rs. 14-8, Jeffries in Spring, Rs. 13-8; Duke, Rs. 8-4; Ayres, Rs. 8-4; the Star Rs. 11.—WRIGHT AND CO., Mint Road, Fort.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

REGULATION GLOVES.—For Wear with Khaki 2 Buttons and Thumb pieces as Horse Guards, sealed pattern, Rs. 4 per pair. New consignment now landed.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay, Poona and Secunderabad.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z.," care of this paper.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.
POPULAR EDITION

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

NOTICES.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

NOTICE.

MR. NISSIM SALAH EZRA has been AUTHORIZED to sign our firm from this date.
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Bombay, 8th July 1889.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS claiming to be Creditors of REUBEN DAVID ISRAEL, of Bombay, Jew, residing at Parel Road, are required on or before the 4th day of August 1889 to furnish particulars of their claims and to produce the securities (if any) held by them in respect of such claims, to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co. of Bombay, Merchants, to whom the said Reuben David Israel has in consequence of his advanced age entrusted the management and conduct of his business affairs and who will not recognise any claims not so sent in. Dated this 4th day of July 1889.
HORE, CONROY, & BROWN,
Attorneys for the said Reuben David Israel.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Resistered Office of the Company, No. 3, Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 26th July 1889, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st May 1889.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To dispose of such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.
By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 15th July 1889.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 19th July to 8th August 1889, both days inclusive.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
(Including Mysore State Railway.)
NOTICE.

SUBJECT to the Sanction of Government the line between BIRUR and GUBBI will be OPENED for TRAFFIC of all kinds on MONDAY, 12th August 1889.

The opening of this link completes the through line between Mysore and Poona, and provides a new and shorter route between these and many other places.

Particulars of the Train Service are given below.

BANGALORE TO POONA. Miles from Bangalore.	Stations.	Time.	POONA TO BANGALORE. Miles from Poona.	Stations.	Time.
..	Bangalore ....d	A.M. 8 0	..	Poona ....d	P.M. 8 35
291½	Hubli, 2nd day ..a	9 5	214½	Belgaum, 2nd day..d	A.M. 11 23
326¾	Gadag, 2nd day ..a	P.M. 9 27	321	Dharwar, 2nd day..d	P.M. 5 10
420½	Bellary, 3rd day..a	A.M. 4 57	462¾	Bellary ....d	9 0
304	Dharwar 2nd day a	10 20	369¼	Gadag ....d	A.M. 6 25
380½	Belgaum 2nd day a	P.M. 3 38	333¾	Hubli, 2nd day .....d	P.M. 6 25
625	Poona 3rd day ..a	A.M. 7 41	625	Bangalore, 3rd day.a	P.M. 6 30

Fares between Bangalore and Poona.
1st Class. Rs. 39 1 0 — 2nd Class. Rs. 19 9 0 — 3rd Class. Rs. 8 2 9

Further particulars can be obtained on application to Station Masters, District Traffic Officers at Poona, Hubli, Gadag, and Bangalore and at the office of the undersigned.
JAS. CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 18th July 1889.

REAL EGYPTIAN
CIGARETTES.
BY
TH. VAFIADIS,
CAIRO,
AND IMPORTED ONLY BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA.

SPECIALS.......................Rs. 4-8 per 100.
No. 1, EXTRA SUPERIOR... „ 3-12 „
No. 2, MEDIUM .... „ 2-12 „

GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.
TO SMOKERS!!
DRYING BOTTLES SUPERSEDED BY
DRYING CANISTERS.
JAPANNED ZINC,
UNBREAKABLE,
EFFICIENT.
For CIGARS or TOBACCO......Rs. 2 each.
„ CIGARETTES.............. „ 1-12 „
Designed by and manufactured for
J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WATERBURY WATCHES.

New styles arrived. Old styles reduced in price.

SERIES "E"—OR LONG WIND. Owing to a large expenditure on plant, which increases the daily output, these watches can now be retailed at Rs. 2 less than formerly. Rs. 6-8

SERIES "J"—IMPROVED GENT'S WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Seconds hand, Jewelled, Gilt three-quarter plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, quick-train visible movement, duplex escapement. Rs. 13-0 — Rs. 13-0

The finest watch ever produced for the money.

SERIES "L"—SMALL-SIZED LADIES' WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Jewelled, Quick train, Gilt ¾ plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, visible movement, duplex escapement. Rs. 13-0 — Rs. 13-0

A good timekeeper, attractive appearance, sure to please.

The reputation already gained for Waterbury Watches will be sufficient to assure intending purchasers that those of new make are all they are stated to be.

All watches are guaranteed
for two years.
Address orders to
WATERBURY,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR ALLAHABAD,
OR TO SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
Trade terms on application.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 6

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS

COCKLE'S PILLS,

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,
BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

PAGE 18 says:—

"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hœmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hœmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.

COCKLE'S
ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously effect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both on body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthy condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they mey be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 86 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

References for the above and for the Quinine Bitters can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada, or the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., Ld., Llanelly, South Wales.

NEW PIANOFORTES
WITH TRANSPOSING APPARATUS.

THIS Apparatus is a most useful improvement recently introduced in a most perfect form. By a simple arrangement the Pitch can be lowered or raised a semi-tone, a tone, or several tones. In this manner Soprano or Tenor songs can be instantaneously transposed, so as to render the Accompaniment adaptable to Contralto, Baritone, or Bass voices. This advantage will be at once seen by all Singers.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., have just received a Stock of these Pianos, manufactured especially to suit the Indian Climate, with Solid Iron Frames, and they can confidently recommend them to stand the severest tests, as better Pianos have never before come to India.

PRICES IN EITHER AMERICAN, WALNUT, OR BLACKWOOD.

	Rs.
No. 1 (to change 2 semi-notes)	750
„ 2 „ 5 „	775
„ 3 „ 5 „ to 1 Octave, with new Tuning Apparatus...	1,300

TERMS FOR HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY, Opposite the Clock Tower AND POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS.

POWERFUL Binocular, Field, Sporting, or Race Glasses from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, or made of Aluminium, which has the advantage of being extremely light, Rs. 80 to Rs. 150. Telescopic Binoculars possessing the maximum of power and penetration, Rs. 150 to Rs. 250.

OPERA GLASSES, in Morocco, Russia, Japanned Ivory, Tortoiseshell, Mother-o'-Pearl (plain or stained), Aluminum, Plush, &c., &c.

From Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.
Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

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A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
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D... the ... SEC... SION ... Divide... ties effect... A Bagg... added for the ... a West End Br... Trafalgar Square...

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS...	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

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By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

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HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines in Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 3 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

					1,040
				75	800
				90	1,000
				Rs. 100	1,900

...S.

	...00		All	at 5 p.c	2,550
...	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	740
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	390
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	130
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	117½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	410
East India Press Co...	0	1,090	1,000	Rs. 130	1,100
English Press & Mfg.	400	259	..		240
Fort Press Co.............	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,475
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	535
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	395
Manmar Manfg. Co....	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	270
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	57½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	442½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	562½
New Indian Press......	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	77½
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100	Rs. 30	400
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.).........	500	500	509	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co............	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	475
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co............	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co......	300	500	50	Rs. 25	00
Volkart Press...........	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	665

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000	.	1300
Albert Edward Mills		0	500	R	400
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 3	93
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld...	1,000	500	500	...	325
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	..	—
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co..	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.,	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1 000	1,000	Rs. 25	590
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	500	500	Rs. 22	500nom
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	500	Rs. 25	420
Bombay United S. & W. Co..................	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	760
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 50	1,140
CityofBombayMf'g.Ld	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	1,110
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	720
Connaught Mills Ld..	840	0	500	Rs. 1	675
Coorla S. & W. Ld. ...	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	490
David Mills Co., Ld. ..	1,600	500	Rs. 40	Rs. 500	53 xd
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1 025
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 27	700
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1 000	1,000	Rs. 30	565
Gordon S. & Mf'g. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	147½
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite ..		1,000	1,000	—	
Guzerat S. & W. Co.,	420	1,000	1,00	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld........	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	830
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500	...	675
Hingunghat Mill Co.,	700	575	500	Rs. 37	700
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	730
Indian Mfg, Co., Ld...	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,025
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,36	500	500	Rs. 2	577½
Jamshed Mfg. Co.,	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	327½
James Greaves Mill	1,32	500	500	Rs. 2	695
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original..	600	500			100
Increased ...	1,483	25	2	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld....	..	900	1,000	—	800
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,0	Rs. 45	1,010
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	650
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	690
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,025
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	147
Madras United S.	500½		1,000	Rs. 100	2,025
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	535
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	120
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,675
Maneckjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,225
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	100	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	700
National S. & W. Co	600	1,000	1,000	...	250
Oriental S. & W. Co.,	6,720		625	Rs. 10	395
People of India S. ..	1,000	50	250	Rs.	60
Presidency Mills Co..	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,110
Prince of Wales S. ..	2,189		125	...	30
Queen S. & W. Co..	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	915
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld ..	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,200xd.
Sassoon S.& W.Co.,Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld....	1,716	500	500	...	450
Sholapore S.& W.Co .		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,350
Soonderdas S. & W	650	1,000	1,006	Rs. 35	460
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	297½
Swadeshi MillsCo,Ld	4,000	500	500	..	380
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	875
Victoria Mfg.Co.,Ld..	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Veeramgaum S.& Mfg	800	500	500		..
Western India S. ..	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	560

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 p.ct	200 / 142
Badham Pile & Co.,Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	160
Bapty Co., Ld............	625		185	Nil	92
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld......		100	0	6 p.c.	500
BombayFlour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	585
Bombay Ice Co., Ld...	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	81xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,500
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	875
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	107¾
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	400
Cooper, Madon Ld ...	3,000	100	100	Rs	10
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	165
Geyer & Co, Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.........	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		5
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co, Ld........	4,000	200	175	Rs 26	331
Marcks & Co., Ld.......	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	83xd
Napier Hotel Co.........	300	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	21
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	385
Royal Flour Mills	2,000	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld......	4,000	100	100	Rs.	100
Soundy & Co., Ld.......	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	105
Telephone Co., Ld......	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	10
Treacher & Co., Ld......	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,250
Thacker & Co., Ld......	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	1000	1	125	Nil.	36
M. M. Mcdy & Co......					48

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks.....	On demand	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do, do.	Telegraphic.....	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight.	1s. 4¼d.
Do. do.	4 Do do...	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do...	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do...	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	1s. 4 15-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do...	1s. 4½d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	1s. 4½d.
France............	3 Do do...	1·72
Do.	6 Do. do...	1·73½
Calcutta..........	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days do...	99½
Madras	At sight........	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do...	99½
China	60 Do. do...	222

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ....Rs.	15-1
Carolas .... ,,	
Mexican Dollars .... ,,	224
Five-Franc Pieces .... ,,	
Bar Silver, 17¼ betterness .... ,,	106-8
Gold Leaf.. ,,	23-8
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch .... ,,	23-12-9
Australian Gold, 100 touch .... ,,	23-11
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch .... ,,	23-11
Pekin.. ,,	23-3

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	100⅜
Four-and-a-half per cent.....................................	104⅜
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	107½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	..
City of Paris Loan	232
Port Trust Bonds..	97½

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 24th July, 1889.

Mean of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·690
Temperature of the Air	82·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·3
Dew Point	76·9
Relative humidity of Air	·833
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	9·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)....	85·4
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	79·0
General Directions of Wind.*	WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	369
Fall of Rain..	0·19
Total fall during month	30·23
Do. year	50·79
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 25th July..	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Fire Insurance Company, 3 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Calder arrived yesterday from Busreh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Ponani (s), for Mauritius; and Nizam (s), China.

POLO.—There will be a game this afternoon, weather permitting, commencing at 5-15 p.m.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Mr. B. Faustino, the second officer of the s.s. Dominico Balduino, lying in the Prince's Dock, has reported to the police the theft of a silver watch, with a metal chain attached, valued at Rs. 23, from his cabin on Wednesday last.

ANOTHER LEPROUS BUTCHER CAUGHT.—Another butcher, named Ambia Rama, who was discovered to be a leper, was brought before Mr. P. Ryan yesterday charged with bringing to Bombay buffalo meat from Coorla which had not been slaughtered at the Municipal slaughter-houses at Bandora and selling it without a permit from the Municipal Commissioner. Accused on pleading guilty to the charge was convicted and fined Rs. 50.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the 1st of June last there were 105 bullocks, 52 horses, and 9 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of June 120 bullocks, 51 horses, and 5 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 107 bullocks, 52 horses, and 7 dogs were discharged from the hospital. 3 cases among bullocks, 4 cases among horses, and 5 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—A woman named Neera was yesterday charged by Inspector George at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing three sarrees and two cholees, valued at Rs. 9, the property of Babajee Bappoo and Baloo Narayen, from their residence at Duncan Road on the morning of Wednesday last. The sarrees and cholees were left out to dry on a string in the verandah of the house, and the accused was observed by a policeman to remove the articles from the string and walk away with them. Before she got far, however, she was arrested. Neera, on pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

ELEMENTARY MECHANICS.—The following have passed the examination in elementary mechanics of solids and fluids in connection with the Bombay University:—Mary Barnard, Shivram Govind Bhadbhade, Kashinath Vishvanath Bhandari, Ramchandra Vishnu Bhupatkar, Ramkrishna Harishchandra Chaudhari, Krishnarao Madhavrao Chonkar, Peter Paul Cordeiro, Ardesir Bamanji Dadachanji, Jhaverbhai Narayanbhai Desai, Darabshah Dinshah Doctor, Haidarali Abdulkarim Doctor, Annie M. Dunn, Rastamji Manakji Kalapesi, Helen Lauder, Phirozshah Rastamji Medi, Shamrao Balkrishna Naik, Kaikhosru Adarji Nanavati, Hari Govind Phatak, Beatrice Rodrigues, Framji Mancherji Sethna, Shankar Pandurang Vaidya, Bhudhardas Bechardas Vora, Dvarkanath Shankar Wagle, and Maneckbai Dadabhai Navroji.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—Sonoo Danajee, a calassee, was yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court by Inspector George before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a brass watch and chain, valued at Rs. 19, the property of Witoba Babajee, from his residence at Coombarwarra, on Wednesday last. It appears the accused went to Wittoba's house on a visit, and during the temporary absence of the complainant stole the watch and chain. Subsequently Wittoba missed his watch and chain and reported his loss to the police, saying that he suspected the accused, who was soon after arrested by the police while endeavouring to sell the watch to a Marwarree at Kakudwady. The accused on pleading guilty to the charge was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

LOWER MAHIM BURIAL AND BURNING GROUND.—Some of the residents of Lower Mahim, about thirty in number, accompanied by their Solicitor, Mr. Roughton (of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne), waited on Wednesday evening upon Mr. Ollivant, the Municipal Commissioner, for the purpose of requesting him to adopt some measures in connection with the sudden prohibition of burials and burning of corpses in the ground at Lower Mahim, which was alleged to have been used as such for upwards of a century. The ownership of the ground is claimed by a Municipal employee in the Water Works Department, and it was closed by his orders. Mr. Ollivant received the deputation in his own room at the Municipal office, when Mr. Roughton explained the object in view. Plans of the ground were inspected. Mr. Roughton suggested a compromise with the owner, but Mr. Ollivant, although approving of the suggestion, said he did not wish to interfere officially, as it was a civil matter, in which the parties should be left to their own remedies at law.

AN OLD THIEF SEVERELY PUNISHED.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Balloo Mahadow, against whom there appeared a register of fourteen previous convictions, was again charged by Chief Constable Moonshi Husson Mahomed, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a purse containing Re. 1-1-9 from the pocket of Sookla Fakeera while at the Grant Road station on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at noon. The complainant Sookla with his luggage went to the Grand Road station on the date in question in order to proceed to Bulsar by the mid-day train. While putting his luggage down on the platform of the station, the accused was observed by a railway policeman to put his hand into complainant's pocket and remove the purse from complainant's pocket and make off with it, when he was at once arrested, Balloo Mahadow was convicted, and on admitting his several previous convictions, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or in default to undergo a further term of six months' similar imprisonment.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LIMITED.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Medows Street, to consider the advisability of voluntarily winding up the company and of passing the necessary resolution to that effect. Mr. E. R. Freeborn, chairman of the board of directors, presided, and read the following report of the directors:—

Gentlemen,—When we last met here on 20th March of the present year, four months ago, your directors felt that there might be a favourable turn in the tide of the company's affaris, and we asked you to allow us to go on for a short time longer, but we regret to say that no improvement has been effected. The accounts which have been made up to 30th June 1889 show a further loss of rupees 2,268-0-8 during the half-year making the total losses rupees 15,849-6-8 to 30th June 1889. You will remember that at that meeting, although your directors recommended a continuance of the business for a few months, we were practically selling off existing stock, and ordering no fresh goods from Europe. The position of the company, therefore, is not any worse now than it was then. It is perfectly solvent still and quite able to pay its debts, but we find that our monthly expenses exceed our profits, notwithstanding that those expenses have been reduced to the lowest possible minimum. The want of a working capital to extend the business in a variety of ways on goods which would realize more handsome returns than groceries has all along been our main difficulty, and we feel that there is no use going on any longer in the way have been doing. It is now left with you to say whether we shall wind up the business at once, and if you come to that determination it would be advisable to authorize the liquidator or liquidators whom you may appoint, to sell the business as a going concern, as that would facilitate matters considerably and bring the liquidation to an early termination.

It was proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr Brandon, and resolved unanimously, that the Co-operative Stores, Limited, be wound up voluntarily, under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act of 1882.

Mr. Kees proposed that Mr. E. Freeborn be appointed liquidator at a remuneration of 2½ per cent. on receipts and that the liquidator be authorised to dispose of the business as a going concern or otherwise as he may deem most advantageous to the company.

Mr. Andeen seconded the proposition, which was agreed to unanimously. The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

OF the 693 emigrants from Calcutta in May, only 17 were Mohamedans. Behar contributed 137, the North-West Provinces 361, Oudh 190. The Brahmins numbered 136, while 303 were agriculturists.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 23.

Stopford, Major, By, R A, off leave, from Ahmedabad.

JULY 24.

Creagh, Lieut, 19th Bo Infy, from Ahmedabad.
Cunningham, Lieut, 1st Bo Infy, from Ahmedabad.

JULY 25.

Froome, 2nd Lieut, Bo R A, from leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 25.

Wace, Major, Ms, R A, off leave, to Madras.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon L. H. Bayley, Commandant, Bo. Vol. R. Corps.

Bombay, 26th July, 1889.

1. Drill will be held in the Town Hall on Thursday, 1st August, at 8-45 p.m. and on every subsequent Thursday at the same time until further notice. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to direct all recruits to attend. N. C. officers and trained Volunteers are also invited to attend.

2 The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "D" Company:—No. 2790—Vol C C Kelly.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following orders are notified:—

3. Trooper H S Symons is granted leave of absence from the 16th July to 16th August inclusive.

4. Troopers H Chope and J Grossman having resigned on departure from Bombay are struck off the strength of the Corps.

5. There will be practice at the "Cooperage" from 7 a.m. to-morrow at tent-pegging, heads, and posts. Plain clothes.

By Order,
(Sd.) R. A. WILLIS, Captain,
and Acting Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant, B. V. Artillery.

Bombay, 26th July, 1889.

1. There will be no parade to-morrow (Saturday.)

2. The adjourned Battery Committee meeting will take place at Head-quarters on Monday next, the 29th instant, at 6-30 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, 2nd Lt., and Acting Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, 25th July.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed to Australia on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck of duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Second-Lieut S H Westropp, 2nd Battn Gloster Regt, Offig Wing Officer, 10th Bombay Infantry, for one hundred and fifty days.

The undermentioned officer will be borne on the rolls of the Poona Vol Rifle Corps as supernumerary, with effect from 1st Novr 1888:—Major B Phillips.

The undermentioned officer is allowed leave to Australia for seventy-five days on private affairs from the 18th July 1889:—Lieut G R C Westropp, SC, Actg Assist Commissary Genl.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:—Lieut A B Sangster, 1st Battn York L I, Offig Wing Officer, 1st Battn. The Bo Rifle Regt, 7th Jan 1888.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Capt A Pringle, SC.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Lieut C M H Merriman, SC, six months, medical certificate; Capt E C Kellie, SC, three months, medical certificate; and Lieut C J Melliss, SC, four months, private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed by the Secy of State for India to retire from the Service, with effect from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—Major H C Hogg, SC, 3rd Aug 1889.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut A D Fordyce and Capt H M Abud respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assist Political Resident, Zaila, on the 22nd ult.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Venkatrao Pandurang Deshpande, second class Subordinate Judge of Haveli in the Poona Dist, has been allowed privilege leave for one month.

Mr H J Duggan, Dist Supt of Police, Broach, is allowed privilege leave for three months from 1st proximo.

Azam Ramchandra Krishna Parvatikar, acting Head Karkun of taluka Badami in the district of Bijapur, is appointed, under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district, and is invested with additional powers.

Mr A M T Jackson, Assist Collr in the district of Nasik, is appointed, under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district, and is invested with additional powers.

Rao Saheb Venkatrao Pandurang Deshpande and Rao Saheb Vaman Mahade Bodas respectively delivered over and received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court of Haveli at Poona.

The following appointments have been made of Clerks of Subordinate Judges' Courts in the Khandesh Dist, with effect from the dates specified, until further orders:—Mr Sadashiv Balcrishna Joshi to be Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bhusaval from 24th June 1889, vice Mr Raoji Laxman, transferred. Mr Balcrishna Raghunath Palekar to be Clerk of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court at Dhulia from 22nd June 1889, vice Mr Sahashiv Balcrishna Josi, transferred.

Rao Saheb Mahadeo Shridhar Kulkarni delivered over charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Junnar in the Poona District.

Azam Bahirao Laxuman, acting Mahalkari of petha Murgod in the district of Belgaum is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class in that district.

Azam Balwantrao Wamnaji, acting Head Karkun of taluka Bassein in the district of Thana, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district, and is invested with following additional powers.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Dorabji Edalji Gimi, BA, to act as Head Master of the Surat High School, vice Mr Behramji Framji Patel, BA.

Mr A Barrett gave over charge of his appointment as Professor of English Literature at the Elphinstone College on the 24th ultimo.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments and promotions are made in the Registration Dept:—

Mr. Martand Lakshman, Karkun in the Registry Office, Khandesh to be probationary third grade Sub-Registrar of Savda in the Khandesh Dist.

Mr. Chintaman Govind seventh grade Sub-Registrar of Taloda in the Khandesh Dist to be fifth grade Sub-Registrar of Shirpur in the same district, vice Mr Raghunath Vithal appointed Karkun in the Registry Office, Khandesh.

Mr. Shrikrishna Anandrao Karkun in the Sub-Registry Office, Pachora, in the Khandesh Dist, to be probationary seventh grade Sub-Registrar of Taloda in the same district.

Mr Madhava Damodar, sixth grade Sub-Registrar of Pimpalner, in the Khandesh Dist, to be fifth grade Sub-Registrar of Parola, in the same district.

Mr. Bapu Mahadeo, Karkun in the Sub-Registry Office of Jalgaon, in the Khandesh Dist, to be probationary sixth grade Sub-Registrar of Pimpalner, in the same district.

Mr. Lakshman Vyankatesh, third grade Sub-Registrar of Dindori in the Nasik Dist, to be third grade Sub-Registrar of Amalner, in the Khandesh Dist.

Mr. Eknath Krishna, fourth grade Sub-Registrar of Igatpuri in the Nasik Dist, to be fourth grade Sub-Registrar of Yaval in the Khandesh Dist.

Mr. Nagesh Krishna, fifth grade Sub-Registrar of Bankapur in the Dharwar Dist, to be fourth grade Sub-Registrar, continuing to be in charge of the same office.

Mr Hanmant Keshava, sixth grade Sub-Registrar of Muddebihal in the Bijapur Dist, to be fifth grade Sub-Registrar, continuing to be in charge of the same office.

Mr Ganpatishankar Premshankar, sixth grade Sub-Registrar of Chikhli in the Surat Dist, to be fifth grade Sub-Registrar, continuing to be in charge of the same office.

Mr Ghelabhai Rudarji, seventh grade Sub-Registrar of Mandvi, in the Surat Dist, to be sixth grade Sub-Registrar, continuing to be in charge of the same office.

Mr Govind Mahadeo, seventh grade Sub-Registrar of Shahapur in the Thana Dist, to be sixth grade Sub-Registrar, continuing to be in charge of the same office.

Mr Krishnaji Trimbak, seventh grade Sub-Registrar of Nandgaon in the Nasik Dist, to be seventh grade Sub-Registrar of Dindori, in the same district, vice Mr Lakshman Vyankatesh, transferred to Amalner in the Khandesh Dist.

Mr Ragho Tukaram, Karkun in the Sub-Registry Office of Dhulia, in the Khandesh Dist, to be probationary seventh grade Sub-Registrar of Nandgaon in the Nasik Dist.

Mr Madhavrao Abaji, Karkun in the Sub-Registry Office of Nasik, in the Nasik Dist, to be probationary seventh grade Sub-Registrar of Igatpuri in the same dist, vice Mr Eknath Krishna, transferred to Yaval in the Khandesh Dist.

The following appointments were made in the Registration Dept:—

Khandesh District.—Mr Kashinath Lakshman, sub pro tem, Sub-Registrar of Savda, from 2nd to 6th Nov 1888; Mr Balvant Pandurang, sub pro tem, Sub-Registrar of Savda, from 7th Nov 1888 to 2nd March 1889 and from 9th March to 31st May 1889; Mr Babaji Sitaram, Offig Sub-Registrar of Savda, from 3rd to 8th March 1889; Mr Sakharam Loto, sub pro tem, Sub-Registrar of Bhusaval, from 7th Nov 1888 to 2nd June 1889; Mr Martand Lakshman, sub pro tem, Sub-Registrar of Amalner, from 1st Jan to 31st May 1889; and Mr Shivram Sadashiva, Offig Sub-Registrar of Taloda, from 23rd to 29th May 1889.

Broach District.—Mr Bhukhandas Tribhuvandas, Offig Sub-Registrar of Hansot, from 29th Jan to 22nd March 1889; and Mr Jamietram, Madhavram Offig Sub-Registrar of Hansot, from 23rd March to 3rd June 1889.

Surat District.—Mr Dadabhai Jamasji Offig Sub-Registrar of Pardi, on 16th and 17th June 1889.

Khan Bahadur Jehangir Manekji Kharsedji, Dist Depy Col, Thana, was allowed an extension by two days of the privilege leave for six weeks granted to him under Govt Notification No. 854, dated 2nd Feb 1889.

The services of Mr G Carmichael, CS, and Mr A R Bonus, CS, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, Home Department, for employment in Burma.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Govr in Council is pleased to order the following temporary promotions in the Engineering Estabt, to complete the scale:—

Messrs F A Dashwood, A E Hight, E F Dawson, T W DeWinton, and R R Menneer, Khan Saheb P H Patuck, Rao Saheb G A Bhat, Mr A Hill, Mr W L Strange, Rao Saheb G K Apte, Rao Saheb G V Gayatonde to be Executive Engineer Fourth Grade.

Mr H F Beale, Assist Engr, is appointed to act as Exec Engr, Nira Canal, during the absence of Mr W H LeQuesne on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The Govr in Council is pleased to direct that Major-Genl C A Goodfellew, VC, RE, shall be continued in the position of Chief Engr, First Class, until he attains the age of fifty-five years.

(RAILWAY.)

Rai Saheb Siva Datta Pande, Assist Engr, Bellary-Kistna Railway, is granted nine months' extension of sick leave from the 1st March 1889.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division—Mr R M Kennedy delivered over and Mr W Porteous received charge of the office of the Collr and Dist Magistrate and Political Agent, Thana, on the 16th inst.

Mr A F Maconochie delivered over and Mr R M Kennedy received charge of the office of the First Assist Collector, Thana, on the 15th inst.

Mr K R Bamanji, CS, delivered over and Mr M B Tyabji, CS, received charge of the office of the Assist Collr, Surat, on the 13th inst.

Mr B Robertson, CS, delivered over and Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal received charge of the office of the Assist Collr, Kaira, on the 13th inst.

Rao Bahadur Jethalal Varajbhai delivered over and Khan Bahadur Dhanjisha Edalji received charge of the office of the Native Assist to the Commissioner, Northern Division, on the 20th inst.

Central Division.—Azam Vyankatesh Damodhar Puntambekar, BA, Head Karkun of taluka Rahuri, in the Ahmednagar Dist, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of the Kopargaon Taluka in the same district during the absence on two months' sick leave of Rao Saheb Hari Sakharam Nasikkar, or until further orders.

Messrs J E Down and W J Holland respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Dist Supt of Police, Khandesh, on the 5th inst.

Southern Division.—Messrs E Gray and J E Down respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Dist Supt of Police, Belgaum, on the 10th July, 1889.

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, SALT, OPIUM, AND ABKARI.

Mr Dadabhai Barjorji, Abkari Inspr, Umbargaon, in the Thana Dist, is transferred to the Salsette Taluka. He will be placed under the orders of Mr. Ardagh, Inspr of the same taluka, pending futher orders.

Mr R Browne, Distillery Inspr, Dahanu, is transferred as Abkari Inspr to Umbargaon, vice Mr Dadabhai, pending further orders.

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Surgn J C H Peacocke, IMD, and Surgn-Major G Bainbridge respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Depy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration Dist, on 13th July 1889.

Narayan Daji, Candidate Vaccinator, is appointed extra Local Fund Vaccinator, Belgaum Zilla, with effect from 1st March 1889.

Shivram Sadashiva is appointed Candidate Vaccinator, Belganm Zilla, with effect from 20th March 1889, vice Narayan Daji, promoted.

Ramaya Jettapa, second grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Kumta Taluka, Kanara Zilla, is reduced to third grade, with effect from 11th July 1889.

Dhondo Bhaskar, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Supa Taluka, Kanara Zilla, is promoted to second grade, with effect from 11th July 1889, vice Ramaya Jettappa, reduced.

Babaji Govind, second grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Bijapur Taluka, is reduced to third grade and transferred to Bagevadi Taluka, Bijapur Zilla, with effect from 11th July 1889.

Peeraji Sakharam, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Bagevadi Taluka, Bijapur Zilla, is promoted to second grade, with effect from 11th July 1889, vice Babaji Govind, reduced.

Bando Ramchandra, third grade Vaccinator, Indi Taluka, Bijapur Zilla, was granted leave without pay from 20th Feby to 20th April 1889 inclusive.

BY COLLECTORS.

Azam Narayan Babaji Parnaik, BA, Head Karkun is appointed sub pro tem Mahalkari of petha Baramati, taluka Bhimthadi of the Poona Dist, vice Azam Gopal Babaji Khade, dismissed.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.—The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to sanction the adjournment of the Court of Small Causes at Poona from the 28th Oct to the 17th Novr 1889, both days inclusive.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr. Bhasker Wasudew Sathe a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Khandesh Dist.

BY THE SURGEON-GENERAL, H M's FORCES IN BOMBAY.

The following transfers are ordered:—Sub-Assist Apothecaries—W H Reed, from Civil Medical Dept, to general duty, Bombay Dist; F H D Netscher, from Station Hospital, Poona, to Civil Medical Dept, (temporary); and R W Chitts, from Station Hospital, Colaba, to Civil Medical Dept, (temporary).

The undermentioned are granted leave:—Senior Hospital Assist Solomon Daniel, sixty days on full pay from 12th instant; Hospital Assist Martand Ramkrishna, extension to 31st July 1889, converted into sick leave; and Hospital Assist Luximon Gopji Matkar, one month's extension on medical certificate.

BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.

Inspector Rao Saheb Ramrao Rango, of the Bijapur Dist Police, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months, with effect from the 9th June 1889 or such subsequent date as he may have availed himself of it.

BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Southern Circle.—Messrs G A Hight, Depty Consr, and R P Ryan, Assist Consr of Forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Bijapur Forest Divn on the 10th inst.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub, awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslowe's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, July 25th.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°), and also of the sea-level. The second column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The second column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The sixth column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The seventh column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the numbers 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless, and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date, and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Wind. Direction.	Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 16th May to date.	Variation 16th May to date.
Delhi ...	29·545	—·001	+·004	W S W	2	85·2	95·5	82·1	+1·5	76	6	...	10·35	—1·44
Agra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad ...	29·593	—·040	+·046	W N W	7	83·3	90·5	80·1	—1·0	85	7	...	18·96	+5·21a
Jhansi ...	29·593	+·078	+·056	W	6	84·5	93·0	78·4	+0·7	73	4	...	10·10	—3·97
Jacobabad ...	29·395	+·080	—·079	S E	3	85·2	116·2	81·7	—1·7	68	...	...	1·06	—0·026
Karachi ...	29·532	+·020	—·032	W S W	23	85·0	92·7	87·7	+7·8	79	8	...	1·75	—0·84c
Ajmere ...	29·541	+·044	—·013	W	11	78·8	87·7	76·6	+0·7	76	8	...	8·71	—1·09
Deesa ...	29·610	+·061	+·003	S S W	22	79·7	88·1	77·4	+0·7	88	10	...	17·75	+5·44
Rajkot ...	29·645	+·052	+·003	S W	24	80·4	89·0	77·2	+2·5	84	10	0·01	19·79	+2·83
Neemuch ...	29·670	+·073	+·039	W S W	14	76·7	85·7	75·7	+2·7	82	7	0·19	14·57	+1·83d
Indore ...	29·718	+·065	+·063	W S W	8	74·8	82·7	72·1	+0·2	88	9	0·13	9·72	—6·34d
Saugor ...	29·654	+·066	+·042	S W	11	77·3	83·4	74·6	+1·6	85	8	...	22·91	+4·48
Jubbulpore ...	29·691	+·047	+·081	W S W	6	78·2	85·0	76·1	+2·0	79	8	...	28·48	—1·42
Hoshangabad...	29·718	+·070	+·068	W	9	77·4	86·0	75·1	+0·8	89	10	0·02	23·39	—1·73c
Khandva ...	29·708	+·027	+·051	W	10	78·3	85·7	75·3	+1·3	78	7	0·01	11·77	—3·39a
Raipur ...	29·676	+·046	+·077	W S W	10	80·0	88·9	77·5	+2·9	87	10	0·05	16·20	—10·59a
Nagpur ...	29·710	+·031	+·068	W	9	81·7	88·7	76·9	+2·7	75	9	0·03	14·27	—10·04
Amraoti ...	29·741	+·017	+·079	W S W	10	79·2	90·1	74·8	+2·3	74	8	...	14·46	—3·22f
Akola ...	29·718	+·016	+·040	N W	7	81·5	90·0	74·2	+1·0	73	7	...	13·16	—3·02
Surat ...	29·715	+·040	+·034	W S W	L	82·0	87·5	72·6	—4·2	63	4	0·02	28·35	+6·03
Malegaon ...	29·734	+·053	+·043	W	12	78·5	89·4	73·1	+0·9	73	10	0·02	7·86	—2·70
Bombay ...	29·774	+·025	+·023	W S W	17	81·7	85·4	79·3	+2·4	85	9	0·18	50·74	+4·57d
Poona ...	29·795	+·012	+·037	W S W	15	74·6	83·9	71·0	+0·7	87	9	0·05	10·04	—1·50d
Sholapur ...	29·799	+·029	+·036	S W	11	76·7	91·2	71·0	+0·4	78	8	...	8·49	—1·47
Ratnagiri ...	29·806	+·001	+·025	S W	10	79·8	84·9	75·2	—0·5	89	8	0·37	80·16	+17·48d
Belgaum ...	29·810	—·024	+·012	S S W	5	71·4	77·7	67·4	+0·4	87	10	0·11	26·17	+3·76
Goa ...	29·847	+·010	...	W S W	7	80·0	85·0	79·0	...	96	6	...	70·09	...
Karwar ...	29·836	—·007	—·001	S W	F	77·5	84·2	75·3	—0·4	88	5	0·53	117·33	+42·83d
Mangalore ...	29·858	+·002	—·010	W S W	3	78·4	80·3	73·9	—0·4	91	10	0·83	74·09	+0·26g
Calicut ...	29·906	—·021	+·001	N	6	74·5	79·3	72·7	...	94	10	0·71	51·40	—13·62d
Cochin ...	29·899	—·034	—·011	E S E	L	76·5	79·2	72·7	—1·1	91	10	0·23	45·83	—13·37
Bangalore ...	29·843	+·023	—·018	W	6	68·5	74·5	67·0	+1·7	89	9	0·02	11·05	+1·67a
Secunderabad	29·831	+·044	+·067	W	11	76·0	91·1	73·9	+3·4	78	9	...	8·63	—3·16
Masulipatam ...	29·750	+·050	+·028	WN W	8	79·8	93·6	78·0	—0·1	87	10	...	16·48	+5·10
Bellary ...	29·857	+·021	+·032	W	12	80·0	95·9	75·9	+2·0	72	10	...	2·86	—1·49
Cuddapah ...	29·823	+·039	...	N	...	77·8	94·6	73·7	...	89	10	2·48	11·24	+3·79
Madras ...	29·800	+·018	—·014	S W	8	82·2	89·2	80·1	+1·5	81	10	...	5·30	—1·31
Coimbatore ...	29·887	—·016	+·020	S	6	73·6	85·4	71·3	+0·6	90	3	...	1·70	—2·78
Trichinopoly ...	29·857	—·003	+·027	WN W	6	79·3	85·6	76·4	—0·8	76	10	...	2·38	—2·75f
Negapatam ...	29·830	+·002	+·015	W	5	81·9	84·9	77·7	—0·4	78	8	...	4·81	+0·74a
Colombo ...	29·931	+·024	—·015	S W	7	81·0	83·5	77·0	...	78	5	0·01	25·44	+5·77a

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.
a Dark gloomy weather. b Hot wind. c Dust haze. d Passing showers during day. e Gale of wind. f Clouds low moving rapidly with scuds. g Threatening weather.

SUMMARY.—With unimportant local exceptions, pressure has increased everywhere, the rise being rapid at Jacobabad, brisk in Gujarat, Central India, and locally at Saugor, Jubulpore, and Hoshangabad, and moderate at most other stations. In the extreme south of the Peninsula, however, and also on the west coast from Cochin to Ratnagiri, the barometer is unsteady and the weather on the coast south of Goa is unsettled. The depression noticed yesterday in the North-West Provinces appears to have filled up, but over Sind gradients are still steep and strong winds are blowing there and in Gujarat. The columns of barometric variations from the normal show a slight defect of pressure at Karachi, Ajmere, and on the Malabar Coast, and a still greater deficiency at Jacobabad, but everywhere else pressure continues much above the average. Light east-south-easterly winds are blowing at Cochin, but at almost all other stations the winds are fairly normal. In Central India, Sind, Gujarat and in Berar and locally at Secunderabad and Masulipatam the wind velocity is increasing, but at all other stations it is moderate. The maximum temperature is above the average in the Bombay Presidency, Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India Sind, and locally at Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Bellary, but it is as much as from to 11 degrees below the normal at stations south of Madras. The highest maximum temperature recorded in the shade was at Jacobabad, where the reading was 116°. At Delhi, Bellary, Jhansi, Karachi, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Cuddapah it was between 91° and 96°, and everywhere else it was under 91°. The mean temperature of the day has decreased rapidly on the Malabar Coast, in Ceylon, and the Madras Presidency, but elsewhere it has risen generally. Humidity has a general tendency to increase everywhere except at stations in the extreme south of the Peninsula and in Ceylon. Skies are generally more clouded than yesterday and light local and scattered rain is reported from Colombo, Bangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Mangalore, Karwar, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Poona, Bombay Malegaon, Surat, Nagpur, Raipur, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Indore, Neemuch and Rajkot, and fairly heavy rain (nearly 2½ inches) has fallen at Cuddapah, which is the only station which has received more than an inch of rain in the last 24 hours.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Austraea, 1,348 tons, Captain D Nicholas, cleared yesterday for Port Said with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Oriental, 939 tons, Capt. T W Lewins, sails to-day for Marmagao with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic steamship Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Captain J Bullock, cleared yesterday for Coast Ports and Calcutta with a general cargo, and Mr and Mrs Shallis and two deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Calder, 400 tons, Captain J T Cronin, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, from the Persian Gulf with a general cargo of 117 cases opium and 23 deck passengers.

THE British s s Knight of St George, 1,933 tons, Captain J R Duraut, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Cardiff, with a cargo of 3,755 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Company.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
25	Calder (s)	Cronin	Busreh, July 11.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
25	Ponani (s)	Nakoda	Mauritius.
	Nizam (s)	Creery	China.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Calder, for Persian Gulf.
,, Satara, for Kurrachee, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Astræa, Nicholas, for Port Said.
,, Oriental, Lewins, for Marmagao, &c.
,, Kohinur, Bullock, for Coast Ports and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

July 21.—Steamers Nowshera, Shannon and India, and Ship Volga.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
23	Secundra s	......	Negapatam.
	Cangel a s	......	Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Methley Hall s—3 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 2 bales wool, Canjee Jaitha; 6 bales wool, S Gopalljee.
Werneth Hall s—20,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.
Aston Hall s—39 bales wool, 6 Nanjee; 205 bales wool, N Bhanjee; 51 bales wool, T Chimandas.

FOR GENOA.

Methley Hall s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
D Balduino s—62 cwts cloves, R Kaderbhoy; 400 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Knight of St John s—1,200 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,901 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Iran s—4,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co; 6,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,999 cwts rapeseed, Tod Durant and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—28 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rohilla s,—100 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 30 bales twist, S Abraham; 150 bales twist, Nam Lee Wah; 140 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 120 bales twist, N G Abraham; 12 cwts sharkfins, H Rehimtoolabhoy and Co; 27 chests opium, P and O Co; 75 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rohilla s,—5 bales twist, S Abraham; 82 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 40 cwts sandalwood, J Peerbhoy and Co; 25 bales twist, S J David and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 25.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Murray s—5 cases confectionary, K Allibhoy.
Clan Forbes s—2 puncheons whisky, Treacher and Co.
Roumania s—10 cases whisky, P N Kerrawalla and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Ganges s,—39 cases hams, bacon, and cheese, Maneckjee Bhicajee; 4 packages stationery, &c., Phillips and Co; 250 kegs red lead, Owen and Okell; 1 case music papers, Soundy and Co; 1 case medicine, F S Madon and Co; 3 hogsheads cognac, Dunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 11 cases medicine, M Amersey.
Yesso s—3 bales wall paper, A Sumsoodin.
Kerbella s—13 boxes types, B E S Press; 21 cases envelopes, H Abdoolally; 13 cases medicine, H Mooljee and Co.
Thames s—4 cases medicine, &c., F S Madon and Co.
Atrato s—25 cases brandy, P N Kerrawalla and Co.

FROM HULL.

Lepanto s,—41 hogshead rectified spirit, Aderjee Cowasjee.
Volturno s,—1 barrel rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Maria Teresa s—8 cases exercise books, N Shaik Dawood.

FROM MARSEILLES.

D Balduino s—50 cases champagne, Lyon and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

D Balduino s—2 cases brandy, C H B Forbes and Co; 597 cases brandy, 160 cases claret, and 30 cases liqueurs, B and A Hormarjee; 51 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 26.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.
44/4670-88—Hore, C and B—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs The B I S N Co—Craigie, L and O

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

625—Jefferson, B, D and K—Jamnabai vs Khimji, Vulubhdas and others—M, D and J; K M; and L, S, F and N.
629—Tyebji and D—Khimchund Eshwardas vs G G Volkart and others—Payne, G and S.
630—H Bicknell—Nanabhoy Wishwanath and another vs Jadawji Camulsey and another—Payne, G and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

239-88—Tyabjee and D—Nursoo Dhurmajee vs Hassumbhoy Bundaally—Payne, G and S
419-88—Tyabjee and D—Sakinaboo Binte Ibrahim Tajbhai vs Chundabh i Ramjanally and another—J Gopal.
517-87—Craigie, L and O—Nuthubhai Shamlal vs Keshowlal Parbhoodas and others—E Wilkin.
52-89—Payne G and S—Karmali Joosub Datoram vs Hajee Abdool Latif Bhaladina—Little, S F and N and Hore C and B.
212-88—Roughton and B—Thucker Moorarjee Dhunjee and another vs. Dayal Narron and another—Thakurdas, D and C.
495-88—Balkrishna and D—Mahomed Hajee Abdoola vs Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed.
203-87—Payne, G and S—Pundinath Madhowji vs Sadanund Shricrustnaji and others—Khundérao M.
399-88—Jefferson, B D and K—Keshavrao alias Dhunbai vs Ruttonsey Goculdas.
73-89—Payne, G and S—Curmali Fazalbhoy vs Haji Abdool Latiff Baledina and others—Ardesir, H and D and L S F and N.
91-89—In person—Paupers, Ramkrishna Bhagwantrao and another vs C A Turner—Crawford and B.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE OUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

AMERICAN DENTAL ROOMS.

THOSE who suffer from offensive breath issuing from the mouth thus causing unpleasantness in societies, can have this evil efficiently and permanently removed only by means of "Compressed Air" as discovered by Dr. Barsess and commonly used in America.—Dr. Bode, American Dental Rooms, Fort, 29, Church Street.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the kin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BENGALPOORA OR TANTANPOORA.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Mr. Rahimtoola Peerbhoy, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 29th inst. at 4 p. m., at the premises, the following property on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Khoja Fazulbhoy Ruttonsey :—

All that and those two pieces or parcels of Fazandary land or ground, the first piece of land of the premises containing by admeasurement 265 square yards, and the second piece on northern side, adjoining a gulley, containing 22 2-9 square yards, in aggregate containing by admeasurement 287 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the east side of Dongri Tantanpoora or Bengalpoora, or otherwise called Bengalpoora, Oomercarry Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 2954, and street Nos. 77 and 89, and bounded on the east partly by the house of the said Ladhabhoy Ebrahim and partly by the house of Babajee Kesowjee, on the south by the house of Hasumbhoy Visram, on the west by the said Dongri Tantanpoora or Bengalpoora, Oomercarry Road, and on the north by the property of Goreji Mahasagur, and which said land, hereditaments, and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Fazulbhoy Ruttonsey.

The said sale will be subject to the prior mortgage claim of Khoja Ludhabhoy Ebrahim for Rs. 1,000, Rs. 3,000, Rs. 5,000 respectively, with interest, under three several indentures, dated 19th March, 18th June, and 25th August, 1887, respectively, and made between the said Fazulbhoy Ruttonsey of the one part, and the said Ludhabhoy Ebrahim of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, and Cama, Solicitors, at their office, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort.

AUCTION Sale of unclaimed goods, grain, and other sweepings, &c. &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Waree Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY next the 2nd August, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Waree Bunder—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, July 26, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF LAND AT SAEE, NEAR VEHAR LAKE, IN THE SUB-DISTRICT OF SALSETTE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Hussonally Soolamanjee and on account and at the risk of Marwarree Madhowram Buldeodas, the undermentioned landed property, viz :—

All those pieces of land or fields, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the compound and fences, tad, date, teak and other trees, wells and watercourses thereon, situate at the village of Saee in the sub-district of Salsette, district of Tanna, and particularly described as follows :—

No.	Land.	Survey No.	Pote No.	Acres	Goonthas.	Govt. due. Rs. a. p.
1	Seit Khatul	6	1	2	14½	12 8 0
2	,, Bangorahcha .	7	1	1	17½	6 0 0
3	,, Khatul..........	8	1	2	28¾	15 8 0
4	,, ,, ...	9	1	2	38	18 8 0
5	,, ,, ...	10	1	1	37½	7 14 4
6	,, Bunnach Dhap	11	1	1	10	4 8 0
1	Warkus ground ..	5	..	34	10¾	68 8 0
1	Do. ..	16	..	25	0	1 4 0

and the said several pieces of land admeasure in all 47 acres and 22 goonthas or 230,142 square yards or thereabouts, and are bounded on the east by the Vehar Lake and Hill, on the west by Tul ground and hill, on the north by the hill, and on the south by the boundary of the village Pawaee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

An invoice of superior fancy woollen cloth, consisting of fancy check and stripe coating, nap pilot, fine stripe cashmere, blue coating, fancy check coating, thick black coating, figure coating, Scotch cashmere suiting, corkscrew Japanese cashmere, grey coating white serge, white and black check cashmere, birds-eye cashmere, check and stripe whilla, coloured tenices, serge, &c.

The pieces which are from 12 to 15 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and are now on view.

SALE OF VERAWUL COTTON.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Scott's Press, Colaba, on account of the underwriters.

4 half pressed bales Verawul cotton, saved ex Padow Khatapussa at Verawal.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, ,, dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 ,, T. Red gagrapat.
5 ,, printed handkerchieves.
On account of whom it may concern—
5 bales grey drills.
75 pairs axle arms.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong second-hand office-shigram.
1 handsome English-built four-wheeled dog-cart.
1 light serviceable buggy.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, July 26, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF 5 BALES GREY SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medow Streets, Fort, by order and on account of the concerned—

5 bales of 50 pieces each of 14lbs. grey shirtings. (The lots will be sold in pieces of 10 each.)

SALE OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES, BOOKS, &c.

Under instructions from the Postmaster-General, Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 1-30 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the contents of book-packets, and parcels, &c., remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office beyond the prescribed time, consisting of books, periodicals, reference books, price lists, samples of cloth, photos, gold brooch silver necklace, damaged watches, lockets, pins, chains, defaced coins, thread, boot, sample cloth, note papers, patternbooks, embroidered cushions, turban, doyleys, shawls, handkerchiefs, scarves, table cloth, lace, jackets, &c.

Also by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Noorbhoy Vullijee, insolvent—Few pairs of boots and shoes, hats, collars, &c.

In re Jairam Hemraj Thaker, Damodur Shamjee, and Lalljee, Naronjee Thaker, Insolvents :—Bundle of tarpaulins, iron-safe boxes, stool, mattress, &c.

SALE of 7 packages China curios, handsome flower vases, centrepiece, inlaid cabinet, satin embroidered screens, bronze inlaid works, lacquered inlaid panels, silk and embroidered handkerchiefs.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order and on account of the concerned, landed ex. s. s. Verona—

LM-1-7—Rich India cabinet with stand, beautiful satin embroidered screens, excellent Satsuma large flower vases and centrepieces, sets of bronze inlaid beetlenut boxes, fine lacqu red inlaid panels, setkaga tete-a-tete tea service on stand, handsome Cloisonne large plates and vases, gent's silk and ladies embroidered handkerchiefs, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, July 26, 1889.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

On account of the concerned.—
1 case hardware.
A few lots of furniture and law books, &c., the property of the late Mr. VINAYEKRAO HURRICHAND.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 Handsome strong built brougham in very good order.
1 Second-hand palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 Strong second-hand mail-phaeton in very good order.
1 Handsome strong bay Arab horse, 14-2, 7 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 Strong chesnut Arab galloway, very quiet.
1 Handsome strong black Arab horse, 14-2, 8 years old, quie to ride and drive.
1 pair of handsome bull-eye carriage lamps.
1 gentleman saddle and bridle.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, near Forbes Ice Factory, Frere Road, Mody Bay, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first rate mahogany cottage piano, a handsome large marble clock by John Young, of Glasgow, striking every quarter of an hour, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., the property of JOHN BOYD, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 8 a. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mahim, fine specimens of adiantum, farley wise, bensen, formosum, vellosum, &c, anthuriums, begonias, dracaenas, dieffenbachias, marontas, crotons, arborea-vitex, creepers, &c., &c. Also a few articles of furniture, the property of THOMAS BROMLEY, Esq.

No catalogues, and the plants are on view

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1 Sirdar's Mansion, Apollo Bunder, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Keane's Darjeeling Tea Depot, consisting of orange pekoe, pekoe, pekoe souchong, garden mixture, family mixture, and pekoe fannings, also Crosse and Blackwell oilmanstores, such as pickles, sauces, crystallised fruits, potted meats and fish, cheese, bacon, biscuits, &c., also Japanese curiosities, consisting of tea sets, fans, fire screens, antimaccassars, door curtains, bronzeware, China silk handkerchiefs, dress pieces, cashmere shawls, Java cigars, glass door, show cases and cupboards, counter, gas chandeliers, and many other fancy articles, too numerous to mention.

N.B.—The above is sold as the owner is going to his native country, and will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

The above is now on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the whole of the household furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, pictures, table ornaments, a large stove, pigeons, &c., the property of H. DUSK, Esq.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE ELPHINSTONE ESTATE.

Under instructions from the mortgagees, and under the power of sale reserved to them in a deed of mortgage, dated the 3rd day of August, 1883, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Marwadi, Mirzamull Onkarmulljee Buarutia, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 o'clok in the afternoon, the undermentioned property :—

All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Elphinstone Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,100 square yards, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the south by Kalian Street, on or towards the east party by land leased to Khimjee Lukhmidass and partly by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the west by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees which said premises are assessed by the Collector of land Revenue under No. 3166; and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, together with two several messuages or tenements erected and standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward Nos. 5184 and 5185, and Street Nos. 45 and 47, Kalian Street, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Khunderao Morojee at his office, No. 41, Medow's Street, Fort, or the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LOST LUGGAGE PROPERTY AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, BOREE BUNDER.

On TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed articles and lost luggage.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT CHEWOOLWADY, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and under the power of sale reserved to him in a deed of mortgage, dated the 14th day of July 1887, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Gunputrao Bachoba, Shamrao Gunputrao and Moreshwar Gunputrao, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of August 1889, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, the undermentioned properties.

1stly.—All that piece or parcel of fazindaree land or ground of which Mr. Shamrao Pandurung, solicitor, Bombay, (is the fazindar) together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, herediaments, and premises standing thereon, situate and being at Dussowdu Colbhat, commonly called Chewoolwadi, without the Fort of Bombay, formerly in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, but now in the district of Bombay, fronting the said Chewoolwadi, on the east side thereof, containing by admeasurement 187 square yards, be the same a little more or less, and bounded on the east by the house of Sokur Vissojee, on the west by the public passage (the said Chewoolwadi lane) and the house of Nilkunth Narronjee, on the north by the property of the said Gunputrao Bachoba, and on the south by the part of Dajiba Gungadhur, and which said dwelling house and premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under Nos. 92 and 100, and are now assessed under Ward No. 3161, and Street No. 17, and together with the said piece or parcel of ground were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Gunputrao Bachoba and his sons,—

2ndly.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground (of which Mr. Shamrao Pandurung is fazindar) together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and being at the said Chewoolwadi lane, without the Fort of Bombay, formerly in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, but now in the district of Bombay, fronting the said Chewoolwadi lane, on the east side thereof registered in the books of the said fazindar under No. 4, containing by admeasurement 82 square yards and 7-9th of a square yard, be the same a little, more or less, and bounded on the east by the compound of Bachoba Ballajee, on the west by the said Chewoolwadi lane, on the north by the property of Bapujee Narayan, and on the south by the property of Bachoba Ballajee, and which said dwelling house and premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 101, and are now assessed under Ward No. 3162 and street No. 18, and together with the said piece or parcel of land or ground were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Bajirao Bhaskerjee, and are now in the occupation of the said Gunpatrao Bachoba and his sons.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Khunderao Morojee, at his office, No. 41, Meadow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE LANDED PROPERTY, EITHER WHOLLY OR IN MOST CONVENIENT LOTS, IN WARDEN ROAD, BREACH CANDY.

On behalf of all concerned, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will (unless the property is previously disposed of by private contract or contracts) put up for sale by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of August next, at 3 p.m., the property under described, first in one lot under a reserved price, but if not sold in one lot, then in three unequal lots under reserved prices, viz, one of 5,294 square yards or thereabouts, including the bungalow and the greater portion of the outhouses at present standing on the premises, another of 2,754 square yards or thereabouts, and a third of 1,214 square yards or thereabouts; but if the property is not sold in one lot, or in the said three unequal lots, then in three vacant lots of 3,200 square yards or thereabouts, each measuring about 100 feet in width from north to south, and from 300 to 360 feet in depth from east to west, also under reserved prices, the bungalow and outhouses being put up for sale separately for removal of the materials.

The following is the description of the property as one lot:—

All that piece of land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Breach Candy, on the east side of the Warden Road, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9,518 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by a private passage separating the property under description from that of Messrs. Kessowjee Damodher and Wagjee Coorji, on the south by the property of Mr. Hormasjee Nowrojee Cooper, on the east by a private passage separating the property under description from that of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Knight, and leading to Gowalia Tank Road, and on the west by the Warden Road, and which said piece is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay, under Nos. 331 and 338, and which messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house is assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 21 and 23, and was formerly in the occupation, successively, of Mr. George Cotton and Colonel Hibert, and is now in that of Mr. Haji Cassum.

For plans, conditions of sale, and other information apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormasjee, and Dinshaw, at their office, No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, July 26, 1889.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS

AND

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.

18, Marine St., Bombay.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 25.

SILVER comes 1-16d. per oz. dearer, at 42 5-16d.; but Rupee Securities were unchanged in London yesterday in each denomination. Consols remained at 98½ and Indian Sterling Loan at 107¾. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 83¾; Exchange on London was a trifle easier, at francs 25·15½. Hard Spelter was 10s. dearer, at £13.

At the weekly Council biddings yesterday some 13½ lakhs of Bills were alloted to Calcutta, 6¾ lakhs to Bombay, and 6½ lakhs to Madras, at 1s. 4 7-32d.; and 4½ lakhs each of Wire Transfers to Calcutta and Bombay, at 1s. 4¼d., these rates showing an advance of 3-32d. both in Bills and Transfers on the previous Wednesday's allotments, and in the case of the latter of 1-32d. on Monday's extra sale to Calcutta. It is announced that 35 lakhs will be offered again next week.

In the General Produce Markets, Linseed continued firm, but Tuesday's quotations are repeated for all descriptions. Rapeseed also was firm, and Cawnpore Yellow was 1s. per quarter higher to arrive, at 49s. 6d. per quarter, Calcutta Brown remaining at 42s. to arrive. Wheat was firmer again, and Club No. 2 was 3d. per quarter higher to arrive by both routes; but quotations for spot soft White in Liverpool come unchanged.

There was more doing in Liverpool yesterday, the total Sales having reached 8,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats, and the Cotton Market closed steady generally, and for Surats quiet but steady, with spot prices quite unchanged, but at an advance of 1-64d. in American arrivals in all positions, excepting the nearest, in which the rate was unaltered. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York the spot price returned to 11¼ cents yesterday, and September Futures were one point higher, at 10·13 cents; for August, however, an advance of 6 points is wired by Reuter, at 10·54 cents.

The Mills have continued buyers of stuff from stock to about the same extent as for the last few days, and altogether some 1,000 bales have changed hands to-day, consisting of Bengals, at Rs. 201-13; Moorvee, at Rs. 209; Nuggur, at Rs. 216½; Bhagulkote, at Rs. 208; and Dhulia, at Rs. 207, in a steady market and at previous rates. A contract in new Good Broach, for March delivery (500 bales) is reported at Rs. 233 per candy.

Little rain has fallen over any portion of the Cotton area since the date of the last official telegraphic Weather and Crop Reports issued at the beginning of the week, and the plants were having the spell of fine weather which was beginning to be much needed where the rainfall had been heaviest. The fall had not exceeded a few cents excepting at Cawnpore, Broach, Wudwan, and Veerumgaum, and in the last named district alone had over one inch been registered since Monday. The fall as advised to date, however, had been heavier than the yearly average from 1st June to 31st July at Delhi, Oomrawuttee, Bellary, Barsee, Hubli, Julgaum, Wadwan, and Bhownuggur, the greatest excess having been at Wadwan, where the Cotton is being resown. From the Bengal circle accounts are favourable; and also from the Oomrawuttee districts, the report from Barsee being that the plants could scarcely look better; while at Broach the sowing had been completed in seasonable weather; and at Bhownuggur the plants were flourishing.

WHEAT has been firm in sympathy with home advices, but only a moderate business has transpired to-day, and prices are quoted the same as yesterday, all round.

SEEDS are steady with not very much fresh business passing, but previous rates are well maintained, and some advance has been asked again to-day for Yellow Cawnpore, which has been in enquiry for export.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton..................................	1,540	bales.
Wheat..................................	14,063	cwt.
Linseed	2,764	,,
Rapeseed	11,847	,,
Poppy seed...........................	1,364	,,

FREIGHTS are steady for ready business at our last quotations. The Katie (s.) has been put on the berth for Dunkirk at 23s. 9d. per ton; the Knight of St. George has engaged cargo at the same rate; and business has been done for Liverpool at 22s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has remained the same as yesterday for Bank remittance, but has been higher by 1-32d. for Merchants' Bills in sympathy with the advance of 1-16d. in silver above reported. From Calcutta we hear that rates are 1-32d. higher than those ruling here, and we call this market somewhat flat at closing, very little business having transpired either way. We quote :

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 4¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.........	1s. 4 7-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight....	1s. 4 9-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 4 13-32d.	,,
France do.	1·73.	,,

The weekly official statement regarding Silver the Mint gives the following figures :—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 17th July 1889...Rs.		29,85,073
Silver received during the week......		7,46,857
	Rs.	37,31,930
New coin paid during the week		4,50,293
	Rs.	32,81,637
Bullion belonging to private individuals...........		8,16,250
	Rs.	40,97,887
Last week..............................	,,	36,55,822

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been rather steadier to-day, and Fours both for cash and the coming account have been quoted at 100 3-16, though with sellers on both lines, this being the closing rate, while for the 30th August settlement the rate has advanced to 100¼. For 4½ per cent. Paper 104 nominal is still named.

SHARES are quiet with not much enquiry for Mill scrip at our quotations.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(JULY 25.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Cable between Java and Sumatra interrupted. Telegrams to and from Sumatra will be carried by steamer leaving Anjer daily.

Galveston route to the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, Paraguay, and Uruguay interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 25th July 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	25	6	5	1	6
Suez	25	6	10	1	18

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 25th July 1889.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	39	...	4
,, Kurrachee ...	...	11	...	1
,, Madras.........	1	18	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JULY 24.

10 p.m.	81·4

THURSDAY, JULY 25.

6 a.m.	80·5
10 a.m.	83·1
2 p.m.	84·0
4 p.m.	84·1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

CORNISH—July 18, at "the Tendrils," Simla, the wife of Captain W H Cornish, BSC, of a son.

ELLISON—July 11, at Shekh Budin, the wife of Rev Wm Ellison, Chaplain of the Derajat, of a daughter.

GORDON—July 17, at "Pilgrim Cottage," Naini Tal, the wife of Captain A Hamilton Gordon, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

HOGAN—July 17, at "Kelvin Grove," Simla, the wife of J P Hogan, Executive Engineer, State Railways, of a son.

HAMILTON-GORDON—July 17, at Pilgrim Cottage, Naini Tal, the wife of Captain A Hamilton-Gordon, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

KERRY—July 19, at Barisal, the wife of the Rev J G Kerry, of a son.

MUNTON—July 21, at Mussoorie, the wife of W Munton, of a daughter.

MORRIS—July 18, at Lahore, the wife of M Morris, Punjab Police, of a son.

SMART—July 16, at Gauhati, Assam, the wife of Orton Smart, Executive Engineer, P W D, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GREAVES—HIGGINS—July 3, at Saugor, C P, Sergeant William Henry Greaves, 2nd Derbyshire Regiment, to Mary Ellen Higgins.

KENNEDY—PATERSON—July 15, at Saint Thomas Church, Ghazipur, N-W P, by the Rev H C Spring, M A, Chaplain of Benares, Alexander Buyers Kennedy, Assist Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Barabanki, to Florence Matilda, youngest daughter of the late G Paterson, Esq., Ghazipur.

DEATHS.

CONNOLLY—July 10, at Quetta, Annie Edith, the dearly beloved child of Henry and Annie Connolly, Royal Artillery, aged 7 years and 2 months.

HEALING—July 6, at Teok, Jorhat, Assam, aged 9 months and 20 days, Alfred Geoffrey, youngest son of John Healing, late of Dhudarpar Tea Estate, Jorhat.

NICOLSON—July 12, at the General Hospital, Howrah, Lieutenant Charles Arthur Nicolson, R N, (retired), in his 45th year, son of Major C A Nicolson, of Hawk Hill, Ross shire, and grandson of the late Dr Simon Nicolson.

NAILER—July 19, at Madras, the Rev A R C Nailer, Railway Chaplain, N W L, aged 61 years, 9 months and 17 days.

WELLS—July 12, at Parlakimedi, Ganjam District, Constantia Ann Thompson (Queenie), the beloved daughter of Arthur and Louis Wells, Medical Officer, aged 9 months and 28 days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1889.

WE recently pointed out that the arbiters of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company were likely to be quite contented with a confirmation of title. They will probably be glad to make a better offer for it than that included in the commonly called Mehdi Hassan compromise, or, for the matter of that, in the Mehdi Ali compromise either. In both these compromises Mr. Watson and his friends were to return £150,000 in cash to the company. They differed in so much as under the first named the sacrifice was to go no further than this subscription of £150,000 in consideration of that amount of Deferred Scrip, while in the second, that of Mehdi Ali, not alone were the Concessionaires to make an out and out restitution of £150,000 to the company, but were to tear up a further quantity of ordinary scrip of the same par value. And to do that they would, first supposing them to have sold it, have had to repossess it by purchase. Both compromises gave the company two years' extension of time in which to select its claims. Though Mr. Watson has sufficient information now upon which to select the best known areas, yet two years more might have been valuable as enabling the hooks dangled before the branch companies to be better baited. In neither of these compromises was anything like enough cash to be provided to the company for its effective working, and this constitutes their weak point, as without cash obtained from the concessionaires, the company can only go on by getting it from the market, either as debentures, preference capital, or as purchase-money from branch companies; and for none of these can it give good consideration, and at the same time secure its own shareholders from the extinction or depreciation of their stock. The company's coffers would still have been short by £200,000 of cash for working capital. Through a confirmation of title conferring confidence on the market, this might have been obtained by selling part only of the property. Yet that would have lessened, not averted, the wrong to the public. Were the compromise now before the Secretary of State to go through, it is very likely that the coal and iron would be sold for some such amount to a company with a total capital of, we may suppose, £400,000. The parent company would still keep the gold and diamonds, and its shares, high now, would have gone to a handsome premium, quite enough, we may be sure, to throw the £150,000 subscribed virtually on the shoulders of the public. This arrangement the watchfulness of a few members of Parliament is likely to prevent, and if the company is to be saved, the concessionaires must dip deeper into their own pockets, and find, not £150,000, but £350,000. There would still be left them half the capital of the company, but the settlement, as being somewhat more fair to the Nizam's Government, might expect acceptance at the hands of Parliament.

The chase at present is one after the heart of the junior member for Northampton, but even Mr. Labouchere would perhaps desist from opposition if money enough were paid back by the concessionaires satisfactorily to work the property. The design of retaining and distributing the purchase-money paid to the concessionaires and floating several new companies with new bodies of innocent shareholders would at least be thwarted. And it need not be intended to deprive the City of all its gains. The City, we may be certain, would only take more next time. Moreover, it would not be the City that would lose by the demise of the present company, but those who have bought the shares offered by the concessionaires in open market. The concessionaires would lose only to the extent to which they had kept their shares. We have conceded that the public could not blame Mr. Watson solely in this matter, the directors of the company being equally culpable in not properly safe-guarding the interests committed to their charge. Without their co-operation no sale of the concession for an exorbitant price could have been effected. Many hold that it is they who should, equitably speaking, refund the company the amount overpaid. Mr. Watson and his brother-concessionaires, so far as they were honest promoters, represented the City of London in its financial aspect. It is necessary to bear this closely in mind. For it is no crime in the City to ask for a thing more than it is worth, or to charge more than usual for services rendered. The concessionaires, moreover, were paid in shares that might, for all they knew for certain, turn out valueless. Presumably the board of directors of the new company knew the value of what they were giving away. It is commonly said that the board was blameworthy in expatiating as the value of the property, and so making the shares rise above par, but such a charge could only stand, since it is the duty of a board to maintain the value of its property in the market if the representations bore any reasonable proportion to the facts. The public is very lenient in this matter. And nothing the board of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company has foolishly said need blind us to the remarkable value of the property obtained. Only they had left themselves no money with which to work it.

While the City remains the chief centre of finance for companies starting in India, City magnates will take a heavy promotion fee. That is certain, and the fact that it is so hangs like a mill-stone round the neck of Indian industrial projects that require capitals beyond the powers of the Calcutta or Bombay markets to subscribe. When a very similar undertaking to that in the Deccan was being floated in London on behalf of another province of the Empire, £200,000 was thought by the City a proper sum to ask out of a capital of half a million. The project was not floated at the time, and afterwards got off more cheaply. But if the City of London is to finance Indian industry, large sums must be paid it for the accommodation, and this one fact alone constitutes a strong argument for an improved system of financing. Mr. Watson boasted he had made the Hyderabad State more than a geographical expression. He did more than this. He called attention to a remarkable deficiency in the machinery for the promotion of Indian industrial projects. There is no market in which to finance them at the same time generously and economically if they are of any considerable importance, and are without the mint mark of a Government guarantee. In London ignorance of their capabilities is uniformly pleaded for considering them all undertakings of exceptional risk, for which enormous promotion fees have to be paid to those who are believed to lead a conveniently reluctant market. The ordinary investor is conspicuously ignorant of Indian affairs. He only knows that most undertakings in India—not railways—fail at the first attempt. Manifestly, if they do fail, they have either been ill-conceived, ill-financed, or badly managed; perhaps all three. The investor's reluctance to subscribe then is not unnatural. And one is almost constrained to think that a Bureau of Industry in India with Chambers of Industry at the Presidency towns would by degrees give the investing public confidence, and enable concerns seeking an outlet in India to meet the market really on their own merits. At all events the present system seems very fatal to Indian credit, and any change that would promise capital at a cheaper cost for London brokerage would be a great boon to India.

FROM a telegram in another column it would appear that the difficulties of the last few weeks at Delagoa Bay have disappeared and that the construction of the railway is to be proceeded with. With regard to the line over which the disturbances arose it was alleged that a plot existed between the Portuguese Government and the Transvaal Government joined by the Netherlands Railway Company, to turn out the present Railway Company and to prevent the spread of British influence in that part of the world. The statement made, it will be remembered, was to the effect that at the very time at which the Portuguese Government sent an ultimatum to the Company demanding the completion of the line within a period which was insufficient for the required work, an agreement had been entered into by a Portuguese Syndicate to buy the railway, and the Transvaal Government and Netherlands Railway Company had guaranteed 6 per cent on the purchase-money, while the Netherlands Railway Company had bound itself in addition to make no foreign rates with any purchaser other than the Syndicate. The complicity of the Portuguese Government in the conspiracy was not actually shown, but was more than presumed by the fact that the head of the Syndicate was a peer of the realm, a member of the Portuguese House of Lords, and closely allied with the Government. Proposals were, it appears, laid before Senhor Candido de Moraes, the head of the Portuguese Delagoa Bay Railway Syndicate, for the construction of a town which was to be "an African Chicago," but without the railway the scheme was of course impossible. It is denied, however, that any steps were taken to harass the present company, and the whole story as to the plot is contradicted. The failure doubtless greatly provoked the Portuguese, who maintain the action taken by their Government is fully within their rights, and that the secret of the failure was mismanagement. The railway, when completed, is to connect the Transvaal with the coast by a Netherlands railway from Pretoria to the Portuguese frontier, and it is believed will rob Durban of some importance as a commercial centre.

NEWS of a startling description comes from Belgrade—news which throws a strange light on the events in Servia during the past thirteen months. King Milan, who arrived in Belgrade on Tuesday, will in all probability re-ascend the throne he so unaccountably abdicated in March last, and a new and possibly more than ever eventful era appears likely to commence in Servia. When it was announced that King Milan had resolved on abdication we observed that ill-health did not seem to constitute the whole cause for his action, that much was amiss besides the King's health. And events seem about to prove that much more was amiss than we or any one else outside Russian and Servian diplomatic circles imagined. In certain quarters in Austria it was suspected that Russia had some mysterious connection with the extraordinary event, but the opinion was not general, and outside Austria little serious attention was paid to the suspicion. Shortly before he decided on abdication, King Milan had been endeavouring for three months to carry on the affairs of the nation with the beaten and discredited Ministry of M. Cristich, who resigned early in January, and had from that time endeavoured to fulfil as best they could the thankless *rôle* of *Cabinet d'Affaires*. In the interval the King endeavoured to complete a new Cabinet, but met with serious difficulties in his task, his grievous unpopularity on account of the divorce of Queen Natalie being one of them. He was unable to find a successor to M. Cristich, and, reluctantly it was thought, he entrusted power to the pro-Russian Minister, M. Ristich. Now it is feared the entire course of events will turn out to have been Russian wire-pulling from the beginning, and Servia's independence, wrested from Turkey in July 1876, will possibly disappear one way or another within measurable distance from July 1889.

SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT has addressed a letter to Lord Reay protesting against the sweeping condemnation of the Parsee community in Mr. Ommanney's note on the Crawford Case. Lord Reay in reply repudiates any aspersions on the community, stating that his high opinion of the Parsees is unaltered, and explaining that in preparing the Note, which was confidential, merely contained Mr. Ommanney's private opinion, which in a document of this kind it was clearly his duty as a servant of Government to express. We give the full text of the two communications in another column.

THE Central News and the *Pioneer's* London correspondent each sent to India one day this week a telegram stating that Russia had moved 80,000 troops towards the Turkish frontier. Reuter to-day gives a piece of negative information to the effect that no confirmation of the report has yet been received. Possibly [illegible]

[illegible] the captain was [illegible] chief officer told him [illegible] drunk, particularly that morning [illegible] judging from the captain's appearance [illegible] have pulled up wonderfully since morning [illegible] the Court rising, the President said it was likely that charges would be framed against the captain and possibly a charge might also be framed against the chief officer. Mr. Brown said that the Court had no power to interfere with the chief mate's certificate as it was one granted by the Board of Trade. The President remarked that he thought it would be a fair thing to the officer to frame the charge, as he would then have an opportunity of clearing himself from all blame. Mr. Brown denied the Court's power to even find fault with his client. Mr. Burder said Mr. Brown held the same views regarding his own client as he (Mr. Burder) did regarding his.

DR. MACDONALD will act as Registrar of the Bombay University during the absence of Dr. Peterson on leave for three months.

THE services of Mr. G. Carmichael, C.S., and Mr. A. R. Bonus, C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in Burma.

THE punitive police post established at Uhr, Jambusar taluka, is to be continued for a further period of six months.

THE railway line about Ghazi Ghat is not considered safe for trains, and consequently the railway authorities have arranged for the traffic to be carried by trollies, by which means the public is not put to much inconvenience.

THERE has been a somewhat novel strike at Singapur, where an ordinance was lately passed enforcing the payment of a license-tax on all the pawnbrokers, and the result has been that they have, all of them, closed their establishments.

THE riots among the Chinese at Bangkok did not end until the military had been called out and several of the rioters wounded, when business was once more resumed.

THE Simla Allowances Committee are now doing the round of the Secretariats to take such evidence as any of the employés may wish to submit to them.

THE *Madras Times* learns that the native crew on the Clan Line steamers are being gradually dispensed with, and their places supplied, when practicable, by European crews.

MR. H. F. BEALE, Assistant Engineer, has been appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Nira Canal, during the absence of Mr. W. H. LeQuesne on privilege leave or until further orders.

MR. H. J. DUGGAN, District Superintendent of Police, Broach, has been allowed privilege leave for three months.

MR. A. M. T. JACKSON, Assistant Collector of Nasik, has been appointed a Magistrate of the District.

MR. D. E. GIMI, B.A., has been appointed to act as Head Master of the Surat High School.

EARL HOPETOUN, the new Governor of Victoria, is a kinsman of Captain Hope, A.D.C., who was drowned with the Misses McIver and Colonel Temple in the Adyar River by the upsetting of a boat on 23rd December 1866, as well as of the late Mr. J. R. Hope, Q.C., of Abbotsford, who married a grand-daughter of Sir Walter Scott and adopted the additional name of Scott.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 23rd July was 538, giving a death-rate of 29·28 per thousand per annum as against 491 or 26·58 the previous year, and 427 or 27·03 the average over the previous five years. Of the total number, 2 died from small-pox; 5, measles; 156, fevers; 22, cholera; 1, leprosy; 1, dropsy; 56, phthisis; 39, diseases of the nervous system; 70, affections of the respiratory organs; 53, diarrhœa; 16, dysentery; 26, still-born; 42, old age and debility; and 7, accidents and violence. The classified list shows Buddhist or Jain, 18; Brahmin, 16; Lingayet, 1; Bhattia, 3; Hindu of other caste, 271; Hindu out-caste, 50; Mussalman, 118; Parsi, 29; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 17; European, 9; Negro-African, 1; and other and unknown races, 2. The total number of births registered was 299 as against 308 and 278 the average over the past five years.

DESPITE Mr. Lorbeer, it would seem that the cobra has not yet been checkmated, writes the *Pioneer*. Some time ago we published a letter recording the result of an experiment made by several medical men at Naini, in which the supposed antidote proved inefficacious; but Mr. Lorbeer himself contended that the application had not been properly made. However this may be, and it must be confessed that the grounds for Mr. Lorbeer's contention were not very clear, fresh experiments with a like result have just been carried out at Calcutta by Dr. Vincent Richards, perhaps the greatest authority on snakes in India, in the presence and with the assistance of Dr. W. J. Simpson, the Calcutta Health Officer, Surgeon-Major J. Stevenson, M.S., and Dr. T. F. Pedley, the Health Officer of Rangoon. The antidote proved utterly useless in cobra-poisoning, all the animals operated on having died.

THE defences necessary for the terminus of the frontier railway now being carried through the Amran Range, will not be on a large scale. The railway station will be located some six miles beyond Chaman at the foot of the slope from the Khojak, and here a mud fort will be built capable of holding a small garrison. There are no large villages near Chaman; and the local tribesmen, the Atchakzais, are not of a warlike disposition, though given to highway robbery and petty thieving. They have taken contracts for railway work, and are therefore on friendly terms with the authorities. When the line is finished they will probably rest content on their savings in preference to giving trouble on the short section beyond Chaman. They cannot in any case do much harm to the permanent-way, while the terminal station, guarded by the fort, will be quite secure against attack. At the mouth of the tunnel itself on the Chaman side, there will be some small block-houses defending it in much the same way as a bridge-head is defended, the object being to sweep the approaches by rifle or machine-gun fires.

THERE is either no ambition or no notion of the picturesque in Calcutta, and a globe-trotter has seen in that city what its residents have not. Nobody has perceived that a large piece of ground in Calcutta could be converted into a large piece of water for rowing purposes and other aquatic recreations. "Now, sir, it struck me there is in the very midst of the city a piece of land that is simply crying out to be made into a lake or large pond." To be sure, there is the Zoo, where some water is; but it would seem not to be enough; and there is the river, but that is too much. A medium is required. The scheme involves money, and the lake would be essentially for pleasure. It would be as well that more necessary works—such as the "ventilation shaft" from the river into the city—be undertaken instead, more especially as the spirit of Calcutta does not seem to have felt the want of a pleasure lake.

...A

...LY 25.

...t is re- ...an Mi- ...s held in ...s part of a ...angement was ...of Russia to bring ...gard to the Balkan

...considered certain that ex-King Milan ...-ascend the throne—not in response to the ...treaties of Austria and Germany, however, but as part of the Russian arrangement and under Russian auspices.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN AUSTRIA.

INFANTRY REGIMENTS PLACED ON A WAR FOOTING.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The Austrian military authorities, in view of the disturbed condition of the Balkan States and possible contingencies, have decided upon immediate augmentation of the army.

All infantry corps are to be forthwith placed on a war-footing. The cavalry regiments are to be reduced by 36 men per regiment, the men in each case, however, being drafted into other branches of the service.

THE DERVISHES FURTHER REINFORCED.

AN ATTACK IMMINENT.

CAIRO, JULY 24.

The Dervishes have received still further reinforcements, and the necessity for prompt action is fully recognised both by General Grenfell and Colonel Wodehouse.

The two officers have arranged a concerted action and have intimated their determination to "strike within a week."

All the forces with full equipment, arms, and baggage are now about ready for the commencement of operations.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MISSIONARIES IN INDIA.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE AND MADRAS.

LONDON, JULY 25.

During the sitting of the Methodist Conference at Sheffield yesterday a petition signed by the Missionaries and Worshippers of the Methodist Mission churches in the Madras Presidency was presented.

The prayer of the petitioners was that an inquiry be instituted into the allegations made against Missionaries in India, but more especially as regards the missions of Southern India, in which the petitioners are particularly interested.

The Conference resolved to appoint a special committee with instructions to fully investigate the charges.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LIVERPOOL CUP.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The following is the result of the race for the Liverpool Cup run this day :—

Veracity 1
Peeler 2
Ringmaster 3

THE SCOTCH LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

The Scotch Local Government Bill has been read a third time in the House of Commons.

THE ALLEGED MASSING OF RUSSIAN TROOPS ON TURKISH FRONTIER.

LONDON, JULY 25.

No confirmation whatever has been received of a statement made in a *Standard* telegram from Erzeroum that Russian troops were being massed on the Turkish frontier.

THE LAND LEAGUE ACCOUNTS.

LONDON, JULY 25.

At yesterday's sitting of the Parnell Commission Mr. Moloney, who was formerly employed as a clerk in the Land League Office, produced four of the League account books and testified on being examined that these showed a sum of £94,000 unaccounted for.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

LONDON, JULY 25.

At to-day's sitting of the Parnell Commission the taking of evidence was concluded, and at the request of Sir H. James, counsel for the *Times*, the Commission was adjourned until the 24th October.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND BOULANGISM.

PARIS, JULY 25.

The crusade against Boulangism continues and a wholesale dismissal of officials who at all sympathise with the General and his party has taken place.

EX-KING MILAN AT BELGRADE.

BELGRADE, JULY 24.

The ex-King Milan arrived here to-day. His visit is ostensibly connected with private affairs. He was welcomed on reaching the capital by King Alexander and the Regents.

THE DELAGOA RAILWAY.

LISBON, JULY 24.

The Portuguese Government have concluded a contract with Mr. Sawyer, the engineer, to complete the Delagoa Railway.

APPOINTMENT AND REWARDS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 25.

Colonel Peacock, Political Agent at Ulwar, officiates as Resident at Meywar during Colonel Miles' absence on leave. General White, it is said, has recommended the grant of medals to all the troops serving in Upper Burmah up to the end of March last. He has also sent in a list of officers whose services deserve special recognition.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo on the evening of the 22nd.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall arrived here from Kurrachee via Marseilles yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JULY 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair left here yesterday evening.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet but steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅞

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	83⅞
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67⅞
4½ per cent. „	69¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	42 5-16d.

MR. OMMANNEY'S NOTE AND THE PARSEES.

LORD REAY'S RE-ASSURANCES.

THE following is a copy of a letter, dated Bombay, July 20th, which the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit has addressed to Lord Ray with regard to the reflections on the Parsee community contained in Mr. Ommanney's note on the Crawford question :—

I trust it will not be considered amiss if I bring to your Excellency's notice the strong feeling which has been excited in the whole of the Parsee community at discovering that in the Memorandum of the Inspector-General of Police, published in the Blue-Book containing the correspondence relating to the case of Mr. Crawford laid before both Houses of Parliament. Mr. Ommanney has deliberately charged the whole Parsi community with passive or active obstruction to the enquiry in the case. In the 78th para. of the Memorandum he says :—"Before concluding this narrative of the enquiry, I think it will be as well to say a few words in further explanation of the opposition that I have referred to in various places. It must, in the first place, be clearly understood that the whole of the Parsee community, which includes all the people who know most about Mr. Crawford's financial arrangements, were in opposition. From Sir Jamshedjee Jejeebhoy down to Merwanjee pleader and the proprietors of the *Deccan Herald* every Parsee was a passive or active obstructionist." It is with equal surprise and indignation that every Parsee has read the above imputation. They feel they can afford to take no notice of Mr. Ommanney's opinion as to their morality which concludes the paragraph I have referred to. But when he proceeds to state as a fact that the whole Parsee community offered passive or active obstruction to the enquiry, they keenly resent the imputation, not only as unfounded and undeserved, but as utterly misrepresenting the attitude of the community towards the enquiry. Nothing is better known than that the Parsee community generally was foremost in according the fullest and most emphatic approval to the action of Government throughout the whole of the enquiry, and in cordially appreciating the firmness and high sense of duty which were so remarkably manifest in undertaking and prosecuting so arduous and difficult a task. Their feelings at finding themselves far and wide in a Parliamentary Blue-Book as opposed to the enquiry, can therefore be easily imagined. It would not have mattered to them that the Inspector-General entertained this opinion, if he had kept it buried in his own bosom. But they feel intensely aggrieved at the publication of a representation as injurious as it is undeserved. I have ventured to draw your Excellency's attention to their feeling on the subject, in the confidence which I fully entertain that Government cannot have possibly acquiesced in the view put before them by the Inspector General, and in the hope that your Excellency, who is distinguished for the justice and consideration of the treatment extended to all classes and communities of the Presidency under your care, may find some means of removing the unmerited slur cast upon the Parsee community in the Inspector-General's Memorandum.—I remain, &c.,

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Reay, K.C.I.E., &c., &c.

LORD REAY'S REPLY.

H. E. the Governor replied as follows :—

Ganesh Khind, July 22nd, 1889.

Dear Sir Dinshaw,—I beg to acknowledge the reciept of your letter of the 20th instant and to assure you that the feelings of Government towards the Parsee community are absolutely unchanged and that nothing has occurred which could in the slightest degree warrant Government not to repose in the Parsee community the confidence to which it is entitled by its past history.

An officer addressing a confidential report to Government is in duty bound to express his own opinions freely irrespective of the views entertained by Government.

The silence of Government with reference to these opinions expressed in such documents cannot be construed as approval or adoption. It must be clearly understood that Government does not put on the passage of Mr. Ommanney's report from which the words quoted by you are taken the construction given to it in your letter.—I am, dear Sir Dinshaw, yours very faithfully,

REAY.

The Honourable Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit.

DEATH OF MR. F W. HODGES.

WE regret to learn of the death in London of Captain Frederick W. Hodges, stevedore, which occurred on Wednesday. Captain Hodges, who had been ailing for some time from an affection of the liver, went a sea trip as far as Suez at the close of last year and returned much improved. But with the approach of the hot weather this year he became worse and was ordered home at once. On arriving in England, though he recovered for a time, an abscess speedily formed, and his condition became critical about three weeks ago. Hearing by Monday's mail that Mr. Hodges was worse, his wife decided on going home by the Coromandel on Tuesday. Accordingly she left Bombay, but within thirty-six hours after Mr. Hodges' departure, a telegram arrived announcing her husband's death. Captain Hodges, who was of a kindly, genial disposition, was very popular among the local shipping community, and was stevedore to most of the Liverpool steamers trading to the port and, we understand, several of the British India Company's fleet. He was also a member of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery. The news of his death will be heard with regret by a large circle of friends.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 25.—Pressure is falling in the south-west of the Peninsula and is rising elsewhere. The rise is rapid in the Punjab and brisk all over Northern India. The general distribution is assuming a more normal form. The lowest pressure is reported from Sind, and the band of relatively low pressure is developing over the Gangetic plain. General circulation of winds also approximates closely to normal, and south-easterly winds are beginning to make their appearance in the Gangetic plain. Temperature exceeds normal, except in Burma, Bengal, the N. W. P., and Madras, where it is slightly defective. Rain is scattered in Upper India and Madras, general elsewhere, and rather heavy in Bengal and on the hills.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered.	54 89	59 67	57 16	50 60
July 24, Wednesday..	...	...	...	0 19
„ 25, Thursday...	0·00	0·00	0·7	...
Total...	54 89	59 67	64 16	50 79
Total of corresponding date last year...	41 84	34 69	38 96	38 52
Total of corresponding date of 1887 ..	56 35	55 11	52 56	53 11

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 22nd July :—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Bandora	44 44	Baroda	19 10
Panjoo	54 55	Mehmadabad	18 67
Vaiturna	62 24	Ahmedabad	15 23
Palghur	63 42	Viramgam	21 78
Gholvad	44 50	Wadhwan	15 12
Damaun	52 82	Dabhoi	23 52
Bulsar	34 84	Sevalia	18 79
Navsari	34 51	Godhra	19 97
Surat	26 51	Kharaghola	9 10
Broach	16 89	Kim	25 90

MR. PLATCHER, a sub-inspector of permanent-way on the S. I. Railway, on Tuesday morning, while walking over the large girder-bridge across the Guddelam, near Cuddalore, missed his footing and fell into the bed of the river from a height of about 22 feet, and was severely injured internally. He was carried by the passenger train from the south, and conveyed from the Egmore Railway station in a dhooly to the Madras General Hospital, where he is now an in-patient.

"STRUCK OIL" AT THE NOVELTY.

ONE of the most successful productions while the Stanley Company was in Poona was that of the interesting American drama, "Struck Oil," and by special request it was given in the Novelty Theatre on Wednesday evening. There is nothing very original in either plot or construction of "Struck Oil." It is founded on the great civil war, which has been used extensively, and is even yet used by novelists and dramatists. Yet, though such be the case, and though the characters may seem commonplace and old fashioned, the drama is full of deep interest, the dialogue is natural, the author never having indulged in long speeches, or what is termed padding, to tire the audience. "Struck Oil" has been seen in Bombay before, but never with so strong a company. Miss Plaisted fulfilled all that was expected of her as Lizzie Stoeffel. The role suited her admirably, although it must be admitted she was more at home in the first half of the play than in the second—as the merry mischievous school girl than as the quiet and staid wife, mourning for her supposed dead father. As the little Dutch girl, without a care to trouble her, she quite won the hearts of her audience. In the first act, the scene of which is mostly laid in the kitchen of John Stoeffel, the Dutch shoe-maker, she was never at rest, tripping all over the stage, playing mischievous little pranks, which often made the audience laugh. Few fathers would have borne so much even from an only daughter, for the manner in which she teased John Stoeffel was enough to drive any ordinary mortal to distraction, yet when she was coaxing her father to let her become the *frau* of her young sweetheart, although bitter at first, it seemed quite natural that the old man should consent in the end, so winningly did Miss Plaisted repeat her lines, so pretty were her little bits of bye-play. In the second act, when she visited her father, now a soldier, in the guard-room, she had some chance of showing her powers as an emotional actress. Her leave-taking was particularly pathetic. We all knew long ago how charming a songstress she is ; but her rendering in the guard-room of the old song, "The cows are in the corn," was one of the most artistically sung ballads we have yet heard from her. The echo was wonderfully effective, and, as might have been expected, the applause and demands for a repetition were vociferous enough to let Miss Plaisted understand her audience was delighted and wanted more. Before parting with her father, however, she surprised everybody even more by taking a small mouth harmonium from her pocket, and playing on it in a most pathetic manner "Home, Sweet Home." The only other lady character in the piece, Mrs. Stoeffel, was undertaken by a new member of the company, Miss D. Mina. Mrs. Stoeffel is not a role that gives an actress many opportunities of shining ; but Miss Mina delivered her part of the dialogue quietly and pleasantly. In John Stoeffel Mr. W. Driscoll had a character which suited him admirably. Almost everything he did, everything he said, made his audience laugh. He was intensely amusing when being put through his drill by Sergeant Flynn, although it seemed rather curious that, as was explained in the first act, considering he had been in service in the German army, a soldier could be so intensely stupid as to what was required of him. But the burlesque drill was done to amuse, and the clever comedian was successful. How often has reference been made to Mr. H. Pyne's versatility; how often has it been said that nothing Mr. Pyne plays but he plays well? Certainly one of his finest studies, one of his most powerfully depicted characters, was his Deacon Skinner of Wednesday night. The cowardly, hypocritical, smooth-tongued deacon is just a double of Uriah Heep, and Mr. Pyne in all truth made him so. His elocution and facial expression were perfect. Mr. R. Stephenson doubled the parts of Officer of the Day and Doctor Brown in which he was quiet and gentlemanly. So was Mr. F. Fletcher as Sergeant Flynn. Altogether the performance of "Struck Oil" was a thorough success. The drama was well mounted, the camp scene being particularly good.

Last evening Gilbert and Sullivan's latest opera, the "Yeomen of the Guard," was given. This was one of the first pieces played by the Stanley Company when they came to Bombay in March last, but they had not the assistance of Mr. Harding and Miss Plaisted then, so it may be imagined, with the former in the caste as Colonel Fairfax, Miss Plaisted as Elsie Maynard, and Mr. Pyne as the jester, with the recent additions to the chorus, making altogether a company of sixty performers, how great an improvement it was on the first attempt.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

A MATCH was played on Wednesday last between an eleven of the Gymkhana and the Y. M. C. A. The team played by the Gymkhana was no match for their opponents and suffered a severe defeat. The Gymkhana made only 37, while the Y. M. C. A. scored 100 for two wickets. For the victors Mr. Lake and Mr. George batted very well, while the bowling of the brothers Clark, Mr. James, and Mr. Boileau was very effective. For the Gymkhana Mr. Brooks batted pluckily, and was the only man of his side to secure double figures. Mr. Bateson bowled well for the losers, but was not very well supported by his field.

MONSOON MUD SPORTS.

A SCRATCH meeting of several members of the Gymkhana was held last evening at the back of the Marine Lines, when a short programme of mounted sports was gone through. No prizes were given, the meeting being entirely sporting and instituted solely for the purpose of allowing members an opportunity of riding practice. The meeting is the first of a regular weekly fixture to come off on Thursdays. The splendid weather tempted a fair number of spectators to turn out, among whom a goodly number of ladies were to be noticed. It would be as well if those attending the sports were careful in the matter of bringing dogs with them, for the inevitable dirty dog was on the ground last evening and a couple of riders very nearly came to grief through him.

The following are the results of the evening's sports :—

TENT-PEGGING.
1. H. R. Cobbold, 18 points.
2. W. B. Daunt 12 „
3. E. L. Barton 10 „

SPIRAL RACE.
1. E. L. Barton.
2. Dr. Boyd.

POLO BALL RACE.
1. E. L. Barton.
2. Captain Tufnell.
3. P. B. Laville.

EGG AND SPOON RACE.
1. W. D. Daunt.

THE RITCHIE, STEWART CHEATING CASE.

THE case in which a naik in the employ of the Chartered Mercantile Bank is charged, in company with two other men who are still at large, with cheating an employe, of Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart and Co. of Rs. 4,100, under circumstances already reported in these columns, was called on for hearing before Mr. Hamilton yesterday.

Mr. Conroy, of the firm of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, said he was instructed to say that it was desirable to alter the charge against Govind Tannoo and the other men, as it would be shewn that Shantaram Anaji, the sepoy lately in the employ of Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart & Co., was in league with the other accused, and he, on behalf of that firm, presented an information charging the peon with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 4,100, and also charged the naik and the other two men with abetment of the offence and receiving and retaining stolen property.

His Worship : Has the peon been arrested ?

Mr. Conroy said the man was in court and could be arrested at any time.

Mr. Shewshunker Govindram on behalf of the peon informed the Magistrate that when he was acting Third Presidency Magistrate the police had placed the peon before him, but he was then acquitted, the police stating that they did not intend proceeding against him again.

Mr. Conroy said that although there might be some technical difficulty, but that as a *prima facie* case had been made out, the man should be arrested.

His worship directed the arrest of the peon and postponed the case till the 9th of August.

THE STRANDING OF THE S. S. HENRY BOLCKOW.

THE enquiry into the circumstances under which the s.s. Henry Bolckow is alleged to have stranded off Suakin in May last was continued at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday by Mr. C. P. Cooper and Capts. Potts and De Horne.

The examination of the chief engineer, Mr. James Rozario, was continued by Mr. Little. The witness stated that when the engines were working it took from 20 to 25 seconds to reverse them from full-speed ahead to full-speed astern.

Examined by Mr. Brown witness stated that the captain was very often intoxicated, and that he was once called up by the officers to see the captain, who was intoxicated. The captain had afterwards thanked him for the energy the displayed while the ship was under water. He had always been reported very favourably by the captain and had always been on good terms with him. He had not the slightest wish to damage the captain's character. He only wished to speak the truth. He last saw the fair engine-room log on the 2nd June at noon, when he placed it on the rack in his cabin. He did not think any one had a right to take it from his cabin without his permission, which he never gave any one. He had no reason for wishing to get rid of the book ; neither did he think had his two assistants.

Examined by Mr. Burder witness stated that at 8 o'clock on the morning of the accident the second engineer relieved witness, and at 9 o'clock the third engineer relieved the second engineer. The second engineer was not in the engine-room which the ship struck. The entries in the rough log were in the writing of the second engineer. The captain spoke to him directly the ship struck. He said "What is the matter with the machine ?" The captain was about eight feet from him. In his opinion, in consequence of the shock, the captain held on to a stancheon. He could not say if the captain understood the constant reports he made to him about the state of the engine-room as he simply shook his head. The captain had done exactly what witness suggested to him on the night of the 3rd June. Counsel asked witness whether the captain shook, *his* head on the four occasions on which he said he had seen the captain. The witness admitted he had not.

Mr. Burder : Well, then, will you tell me on what occasion he shook his head ?

The witness said on several occasions, and then went on to specify two or three occasions. He never asked the captain's advice or assistance in respect of getting the water out of the ship. On the occasions when he reported matters to the captain he expected the captain to give him some advice, although he was doing all he knew to have the water out of the ship.

Mr. Burder :—You do not see a joke very easily ?—No. (Laughter.)

Do you remember the captain saying that the cook had not signed the protest which the officers had presented to him ?

The witness said he did. This was on the next day. He would swear that that remark was made in answer to a request on the part of the witness that the protest should be returned. He did not think that the captain was sarcastic when he advised him to put a cock on the bilge-rail. He did not think it was a joke. He would never dream of joking with the captain of a ship. The reason he never missed the fair log from the 2nd to the 8th was because he was busy in the engineer-room. He usually entered up the fair log every day.

By the Court : I have seen the ship on the slip. There is no damage done to the hull from her appearance now.

Robert Menesse, the second engineer of the ship, was next called, and in answer to Mr. Little, corroborated the last witness.

Examined by Mr. Brown witness stated that he ran into the engine-room when the ship struck. He was then at breakfast. The captain sent for him that morning, and in his opinion the captain was under the influence of liquor. He wrote the entries in the rough log from entries made by the third engineer on a slate.

Examined by Mr. Burder witness said that the captain gave him a "peg" when the ship was letting in water. He could not say whether the captain was intoxicated then. Mr. Burder said he would like to ask the witness how it was that one of the most important pages in the book was loose, and there was no corresponding leaf on the other side missing. The witness replied that the chief engineer wrote the entries on the loose sheet on the 4th and 5th of June and that he (the witness) copied it out.

Charles King, the third engineer of the ship, said he was on duty in the engine-room after leaving Suakin. When he relieved the second engineer the engines were going full-speed ahead. About five minutes afterwards he felt a shock which almost knocked him off his feet and threw him against the engines. He then heard the telegraph ring for the engines to be put full-speed astern. That order was carried out. As the ship came off the reef he could feel her bumping.

Thomas John Watt was then called and stated he was a first-class pilot in the Bombay pilot service.

The witness here interrupted and said he had been put to a considerable amount of trouble in attending the court and wished to know to whom he was to apply for his expenses.

The President said he was sorry he was unable to pay any of the witnesses, adding that every one who attended the enquiry was expected to do his duty to his country.

Mr. Watt in his examination by Mr. Little said he boarded the Henry Bolckow about 1-30 p.m. on the 24th June, and took over charge of the vessel from the captain, who was on the bridge. The captain remained on the bridge for some time. He did not think the captain was the worse for liquor. He rather thought he was not. He did not think the vessel was manœuvred out of the common on approaching the pilot schooner. He saw the vessel long before she was seen from the Light Ship. Orders were carried out on board properly, and, so far as he could see, the discipline was good. The chief officer had made some remarks regarding the captain's conduct on the voyage.

Ditia Khanji, a seecanee belonging to the s.s. Henry Bolckow, examined by Mr. Little, said that on leaving Suakin the pilot gave him the orders, which he obeyed. He was at the wheel when the ship struck. The captain gave the course to him before the ship struck as S. E. This was shortly after 9-30 a.m. He received no orders after the vessel struck, but after she floated and went astern he received the order "Steady." No other order was given to him by the captain except the course S. E., and when on that course she struck.

Dhiah Jeeva, another seecanee, deposed to heaving the lead after the vessel struck. He found 14 feet of water, the steamer at the time having headway on her. After she had gone some little distance astern he again sounded and got 4 and 8 fathoms, and then no bottom. He thought the vessel went about a fathom ahead after he made the first sounding.

Mr. Watt, recalled and examined by Mr. Brown, said, as far as he was able to judge, he found the captain perfectly sober. He supposed he was with the captain on the bridge for about twenty minutes. The chief officer spoke to him about the voyage in general, and told him the captain had been the worse for liquor on one or two occasions, and especially that morning. Witness told the chief officer that he thought the captain must have pulled himself together very quickly if that was the case. The captain was away from the bridge for about 40 minutes and returned after the vessel had passed the Middle Ground. Some captains left the bridge and some did not. He did not make any remarks about the captain ; he only said he looked pulled down.

Mr. Brown : Did you not say to the chief officer "I did notice it, but it will not do for me to say so"?—No. I distinctly deny it.

Charles King was recalled, and in answer to Mr. Burder said that some of the entries in the rough log-book were written by the witness and some by the second engineer.

James Bowack, the Marine Superintendent of the Bombay Persian S. N. Company, examined by Mr. Little, said he had seen the Henry Bolckow on the slip in Bombay and had examined her bottom very carefully. She appeared to have been rubbed very considerably, the paint being taken off her, especially under the room, and on the portside there were two marks as if she had bumped, but not heavily. (Captain Clarke's report, in which he stated there were no signs of grounding on the ship's bottom, was here put in.)

Examined by Mr. Burder : Is that letter of the 5th July copied in the press copy-book of the company? No. I wish to deny that I am paying Mr. Brown for appearing on behalf of the officers and engineers.

By the Court : This is the first occasion on which the defective state of the pipes in this ship has been brought to my notice. I think if these bilges had been kept clean this accident would not have happened. They could not have discovered the cause of the leak before the fires were put out.

The captain was recalled, and in his examination by the court said that after he discovered the leak, had it not been for the pressure of his officers, he would have come on to Bombay. After seeing that the water stopped coming in when the engines stopped, he knew that the leak was not in the ship's bottom. The entry in the log of the 4th June was correct, but it was made under pressure of the officers.

W. MacAdam was recalled, and in answer to the court said that the bearing of the sun on the 22nd May was E by N half by N compass, when he was on foreyard on that date. He could not see the horizon that morning. He could only see two and half miles from the ship. He produced the chart on which it was alleged that the captain mistook Goa for Bombay. The chart used in the early part of the morning was a white one. He believed it was a chart marked Cutch and took in Bombay. Galle was not shewn on it. He believed the ship's position was not marked on the chart on which the captain mistook Goa for Bombay.

Mr. Burder said the chief officer ought to be asked to bring the Kurrachee-Vingorla chart, as the captain had marked his course on it. The witness in answer to a question said that there was such a chart, but he had not seen it lately.

Arthur Zerward third officer of the ship, was recalled and in his examination by the court said he could not see the horizon. He could see four or five miles from the ship. He could see the ship moving about by such parts of the horizon as he could see.

The captain was recalled, and in examination by Mr. Burder said he had never navigated by that chart (Cape Comorin to Bombay) at any time. He navigated by an Admiralty chart from Kurrachee to Vingorla, and he marked his position on that chart in red pecil. He saw that chart for the last time on the 15th July when leaving the ship. The chief officer took charge of the ship when he left.

Hormusjee Bhicajee, the ship's clerk, was called and stated in answer to Mr. Brown that there were two charts for Bombay, one white one blue backed. Two or three days before arrival in Bombay the captain took the charts. He never got them back. Witness deposed to the captain being under the influence of liquor on the night of the grounding and when the ship was taking in water.

The Court then adjourned till to-day at one o'clock.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUT. S. H. WESTROPP, 2nd Gloucester Regt., has been granted sick leave to Australia for 150 days' and Lieut. G. R. C. Westropp 75 days' leave to Australia on private affairs.

MAJOR PHILLIPS is to be borne on the rolls of the Poona Volunteers.

LIEUT. A. B. SANGSTER, 1st Yorkshire Light Infantry, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

CAPTAIN A. PRINGLE, S.C., has been permitted to return to duty.

LIEUT. C. M. MERRIMAN, S.C., has been granted six months' leave on medical certificate. Captain Kellie and Lieut. Mellis, S.C., have also been granted sick leave, the former for three and the latter for four months.

MAJOR H. C. HOGG, S.C., has been permitted to retire from the service.

MAJOR-GENERAL GOODFELLOW, V.C., R.E., is to continue as first class Executive Engineer until he attains the age of 55 years.

CAPTAIN BOSWELL, at present with the 33rd Bengal Infantry in Burma, will shortly return to India to command the depot of his regiment at Agra. Lieutenant Leslie, now commanding the depot, goes on short leave and then joins the regiment in Burma.

LIEUTENANT CLARKE, 4th Bengal Infantry, has been transferred to the 18th Bengal Lancers.

CAPTAIN MOLESWORTH and Lieutenant Cole, Bengal Staff Corps, have proceeded to Russia to study the language.

CAPTAIN BRAY, 1st Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, and Major Lloyd, 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment, go home on six and three months' leave respectively.

CAPTAIN FASKEN and Lieutenant Forster are appointed permanent Wing Commander and Wing Officer, respectively, in the 2nd Sikhs.

THE following officers remain in England on extended leave till September next:—Lieutenants Deitz, 7th Dragoon Guards; Beaumont, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment; and Egerton, 2nd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders.

THE following passed the Higher Standard in Hindustani on the 1st and 8th July :—Major R. A. C. King, R. A.; Captains C. H. I. Hopkins, Scottish Rifles, and W. G. Grant, Lincolnshire Regiment; Lieutenants O. S. W. Nugent, King's Royal Rifles; C. G. Watson, R. A., A. S. Begbie, 16th Bengal Infantry; G. W. Robinson, 27th Punjab Infantry, R. M. Lowis, 22nd Punjab Infantry; W. Dannan, Lincolnshire Regiment; L. N. Younghusband, 19th Bengal Lancers; and W. L. Maxwell, 7th Bengal Cavalry; Second-Lieutenants W. C. Blair, 24th Punjab Infantry; A. C. M. Waterfiled, 11th Bengal Lancers; A. H. Russell, Border Regiment; and J. H. Vanderzee, Leinster Regiment; Sergeant R. Digby, Public Works Department; and Private H. J. Higgs, King's Royal Rifles.

THE BARODA ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have noticed an article under the heading "Notes from Baroda," in which your correspondent has done justice to the old officers of the Gaikwad's army. They have been pleased to read the paragraph in connection with their proposed promotion; and your correspondent is perfectly right in saying that "the officers recommended for promotion have been serving the State these five and twenty years past, and if no encouragement is shown them in the way of a small increment, they cannot be expected to render future service." The last promotion was given to the officers in 1876, in the time of Raja Sir T. Madhavrao, K.C.S.I., and Sir Richard Meade, the then Agent to the Governor-General, when the re-organization of the army took place. Since then the officers have worked as hard as possible, striving to bring their respective corps to the highest pitch of efficiency, and the late reviews held in the presence of Colonel F. H. Jackson and General Sir Harry Prendergast fully bear out the truth of this. Sir Harry Prendergast went even so far as to say that he had seen the Mysore troops and Holkar's troops, but they could not in any way be compared with the Gaikwar's army. The movement of the several regiments, their marching past, field-firing, skirmishing, were most excellently done. I hear the promotion papers have been returned for several questions to be answered. For brevity's sake I shall not jot them down here, but content myself by saying that all the officers concerned have been very much put out by them. When a 50-rupee increment is grudged, there is no use serving any more. We had better repair to "fresh fields and pastures new," where our services are likely to be better appreciated. The Britishers sympathise with the misfortune of the old officers, one of whom is

Camp, Baroda, July 24. A LIEUTENANT.

MR. JOGLEKAR AND HANMANTRAO'S STATEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg you will oblige me by giving publicity to the following contradiction of that part of Hanmantrao's statement which affects me and which appears in your journal. The statement of Hanmantrao that I paid Rs. 3,000 to obtain a mamlat for my brother after my father's retirement is totally false, as is proved by the following facts :—

About two months after his appointment as Commissioner, C. D., Mr. Crawford, who did not like my father for his independence, told him to retire, and my father agreed to do so, provided his eldest son, Ramchandra Narayan, who is a graduate and has passed the Lower and Higher Standard Examinations, and who was then Head Karkun and Third Class Magistrate, was appointed to a mamlat to which he would have become entitled within six months or a year more. As Mr. Crawford was afraid of my father's remaining in his division, as Deputy Collector, he accepted the terms offered and appointed my brother a mamlatdar. It was about a month after this appointment that my father retired. Hanmantrao's statement, therefore, that I went to negotiate with him for my brother soon after my father's retirement is consequently totally false. Because there was no occasion for it, my brother having been appointed mamlatdar before my father's retirement as one of the conditions thereof.

I and my brother have been separated in interest for the last five years, and I had therefore no necessity to pay for him. He was entitled and qualified for a mamlat and he would have got it as a matter of course. If I wanted to make any khatpat at all through Hanmantrao I should have made it for myself, but I hated any such promotion, and hence my humble position as a mere clerk. Further Mr. Crawford, who was afraid of himself, as would appear from Sarvotamsing's case, would never have received anything from one whose father was a dread to him.

Hanmantrao says that my father was a friend of Shriniwas Shesho, the then daftardar to the Commissioner, S. D., and that I moved Pendse on my brother's behalf ; but these assertions are also false, because it was to appoint my father to that post that Mr. Havelock pensioned Shrinivasrao, and because Pendse is a man who would not even favour his father even in official matters. In short, Hanmantrao's statement against me was for the purpose of maligning the Joglekar family, against which he was at enmity and for no other reason.—Yours, &c.,

LAKSHMAN NARAYAN JOGLEKAR

Poona, July 23.

THE DESPATCH ON THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

7. As additional evidence in disproof of the theory of any possible conspiracy we would beg to bring to the notice of your Lordship-in-Council the facts connected with the Akalkot case, as disclosed in the correspondence and statements of which copies are annexed. Even prior to the date of Mr. Crawford's suspension we had heard of the existence of rumours to the effect that bribes to the extent of Rs. 10,000 had been paid by or on behalf of the young Maratha Prince, known as the Raja of Akalkot, to Mr. Crawford in order to secure that officer's general favour and to obtain his aid in procuring the grant of powers to the Chief. Inquiries were set on foot after Mr. Crawford's suspension, but the progress made was slow, owing to the reluctance in the first instance of the Chief, his minister, and his entourage to come forward and give evidence of facts which could not but reflect much discredit on themselves, and might place them in what they regarded as a dangerous and embarrassing position. The result was that it was found impossible to have the Akalkot case prepared in time to be submitted to the Commission with the other charges which were placed before it when it met in Poona in October. Shortly afterwards, however, the case was completed and ready for hearing, and then, after the Advocate-General had been consulted, and we had obtained that officer's opinion after careful examination of the evidence, both oral and documentary, to the effect that the case was a strong one and should be placed before the Commission, a letter dated November 16, 1888, of which a copy* is appended, was addressed to the Government of India mentioning briefly the leading facts, stating the course which this Government proposed to adopt, and inquiring whether the Government of India entertained any objection to the measure proposed. The Government of India in reply telegraphed on the 23rd idem that if the Advocate-General considered it desirable to formulate the charge and the Commissioners consented to hear it, this Government might exercise its discretion in proceeding with the charge.† On December 3 last a commission as drafted by counsel, was issued to the members of the Commission then sitting in Poona, appointing them Commissioners under Act XXXVII. of 1850, to inquire into this additional case. The Honourable Mr. Justice Wilson, member and president of the Commission, declined, however, for the reasons assigned in his letter ‡ of December 5 to sit upon the new Commission, and in these circumstances we decided not to attempt to proceed further with this charge. It is, we think, much to be regretted that Mr. Wilson should have refused to accept the nomination to the Commission and to take part in the inquiry into the Akalkot case. We were advised by our counsel that the procedure proposed was legal, and there can, in our opinion, be no question but that the case itself was extremely strong, and that there was sufficient evidence forthcoming to establish Mr. Crawford's guilt, in the shape of the oral testimony of the Raja, his Karbhari, the Mamlatdar Mangrulkar, the Chief's own family servants and retainers, the Poona bankers and others and of the documentary proof in the form of receipts for money advanced, lists of ornaments pledged by the Chief as security for the money borrowed by him to pay the bribe to Mr. Crawford (he himself then having no powers and being unable to draw on the funds of the State), entries in the private accounts of the Chief and the books of the Poona bankers and other papers. Owing, however, to the refusal of the Commission to investigate this most serious charge we were forced to abandon it.

8. With regard to the credence to be attached to Mr. Crawford's statements, the circumstances, in their aggregate, render it more than usually dangerous to accept the evidence of a man thus situated as conclusive in his favour, against the direct evidence of other men either alleged to be directly interested in the corrupt bargain brought to light, or their friends and coadjutors in the affair. In the first place, when he gave evidence in favour of Hanmantrao, he was practically, and to his knowledge, defending himself. Before the Commission he appeared in the position of an accused, charged not with general misconduct of a certain class, as was the intention of Government when instituting the inquiry, but as that inquiry was interpreted by the Commissioners, charged with certain specific acts of corruption. Under the Act by which the inquiry was governed, Mr. Crawford had the advantage of full discovery and inspection of the whole case against him long before he was called upon either to plead or to rebut, whilst under the same authorisation he was in a position not only to give his own testimony after the whole case against him had been recorded, so that he could speak up to the record as much as he pleased, but was enabled to keep his defence strictly secret from Government, so as to allow as little opportunity as possible for either cross-examination or rebuttal. The natural course of an unscrupulous man in such circumstances would be to take refuge in bare denial, and on cross-examination, which would ordinarily be relied on as a test of his credibility, to plead deficient memory wherever a fact crops up inconveniently in the line of defence, and this was the line actually adopted by Mr. Crawford. Mr. Crawford's evidence was proved to be untrustworthy as regards his visit to Chopda, which, as he himself was compelled to admit, was never made, although in an official report addressed by him to Government in connection with the Revision Settlements of Chopda he dwelt on the fact, as giving weight to his recommendation, that he had visited that taluka ; his interview with Nagarkar, the Mamlatdar, at Khadkala, which he denied ; the existence of the Chandor petition against Sindekar ; the conveyance of office and private tents to Kopargaon from Poona ; the date of his conversation with Deshpande regarding the latter's appointment to a deputy collectorship (Advocate-General's speech, page 39)§ ; the denunciation of B. G. Sathe to Mr. Nugent, Chief Secretary to Government ; the denunciation of Bhimbhai to Government, which his own letter proves never took place, and several other deviations from the truth, and dishonest implications of a similar character, some of which, such as those regarding the Bhor case, were so gratuitous and unsupported that it is clear that they could only have been introduced with the view of impairing the effect of evidence which could not in any of its main facts be controverted. The circumstance that Mr. Crawford contradicted the statements of witnesses as to matters regarding which they had not been cross-examined points to the same conclusion. There are also valid reasons adduced before the Commission, and which have been strengthened by inquiries made subsequently, for believing that the books of the witness Rambhau Datar, the account in which is signed and certified by Mr. Crawford, are simply fabrications devised for the purpose of supporting promissory notes, which conveniently fill up gaps in the account of Mr. Crawford's legitimate borrowings, and some of which fit in with curious exactitude with the dates on which bribes set forth in the articles of charge were said to have been paid. The whole of the transactions between Mr. Crawford and Rambhau and his alleged partner, the boy Gangadas, were analysed at length by the Advocate-General in his closing speech (pp. 63-65), and if, as seems to have been conclusively shown by him, the accounts are forgeries, and the promissory notes illusory, even if not fabricated, it is impossible to avoid reaching the conclusion that Mr. Crawford was a party to the fraud. It is to be regretted that this highly suspicious part of the case was ignored by the Commission, more specially as these accounts were the only portions of the mass of similar documents put in by Mr. Crawford, the authenticity of which was at all challenged by those acting on behalf of the Government. The Commission, without however specifying any reasons for their opinion, content themselves with the remark that they see no reason for doubting that the notes represent real transactions, though they find no reason for believing that the sums said to have been raised on them were actually so raised. Considering the nature of the transactions and the dates, this last point is, it would ordinarily be supposed, the *raison d'etre* of the production of the documents at all.

9. Against the evidence of Mr. Crawford in self-defence must be weighed that of the men who charge him with complicity in corrupt dealings, and who speak for the most part in self-condemnation. Before entering upon the more specific considerations which govern the appreciation of their credibility, it is necessary to lay stress upon a point which the Commission thought it their duty to exclude from their notice. This is that the various acts of payment said to have been made to or for the benefit of Mr. Crawford do not appear to originate in any individual initiative or desire to corrupt or propitiate, but when traced to their starting point are found, one and all, to have been perpetrated in obedience to what the donors believed to be a regular system of illicit remuneration, compliance with which was inevitable if the ordinary claims to consideration were to receive recognition. It follows from this view that whatever circumstance the various Mamlatdars or other officials may have regarded as leading up to or resulting from their payments, there was no obligation whatever on Mr. Crawford's part to perform or abstain from any

* See page 243. † See page 245. ‡ See page 246. § See page 180 of this paper.

specific act at all, but in fact it would be far more likely that a man of his resources and experience would avoid the possibility of a comparison being instituted, or a connexion established, between a gratification and the consideration thereof. With a trusted agent such as Hanmantrao Mr. Crawford would have known that his money, and the Mamlatdars would have felt that their interests, were alike safe, and would be dealt with as opportunity occurred for use of the one and favour to the other. No doubt much stress was laid on the specific instances adduced of favour or injustice but such instances are of course susceptible where a large body of men is concerned, and the characteristics of six different districts have to be taken into consideration, of a variety of explanations, any one of which is plausible on the surface. Discounting this portion of the evidence, the rest may, on general grounds, be fairly assigned a value at least equal to that of Mr. Crawford's, which, as above remarked, is both presumptively and specifically open to suspicion. The men themselves are, as a rule, well educated and experienced in subordinate administration. Most of them bear a good, and several a high, character. They differ one from another in caste and subdivision of caste, for, as is well known the Konkanasth bears no good-will towards the Deshasth nor the Parbhu to the Brahman. They are natives of all the six districts of the Division, of the Konkan, and of the South Maratha Country. Many of them have spent nearly the whole of their service in remote talukas of Khandesh and Nasik, entirely removed from the influence of local or official intrigues in Poona, where, for the last two years, the Commissioner's office has been almost exclusively located. In no single case has Mr. Crawford adduced any evidence, beyond his own personal impressions, of the least cause for animosity against him, still less for deliberate perjury to bring him to disgrace.

10. We take this opportunity of forwarding for the perusal of your Lordship-in-Council a copy * of a note by Mr. Ommanney, dated the 25th ultimo, furnishing a narrative of the inquiries instituted by him, in order that your Lordship may have a complete collection of the papers received by us bearing on the subject.

11. In conclusion we would beg to add that we have directed full inquiry to be made into the cases of the officers who have been suspended from the exercise of magisterial functions, and have also called for report concerning the other officers holding magisterial powers who have admitted having made payments to Mr. Crawford or his alleged agents, or who are believed to have made such payments though denying the fact, and that we propose to institute hereafter such further inquiries as may be deemed necessary to enable us to review with full knowledge the positions and relations of our subordinate administrative service. We shall then be able to report to your Lordship fully on the subject of that personnel and the measures taken by us to secure its proper working,—We have, &c.,

(Signed) REAY
J. B. RICHEY.
R. WEST.

To her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India in Council, London.

* See page 251.

THE WOMEN'S CONGRESS.

On Saturday, June 29, in the Legislative Section of the Women's Congress, Miss Florence Balgarnie, Secretary of the Women's Suffrage Society of London, read a paper on the progress made by women in England during the last hundred years, with special reference to the local electoral rights which they have gained, and the public positions of usefulness which they now occupy. She gave a rapid survey of the struggle for the Parliamentary franchise since 1867, the year when John Stuart Mill first raised the question in the House of Commons. Dr. Kate Mitchell, delegate for the British Women's Temperance Society, read an exhaustive paper on the growth of the liquor traffic in France. After dealing with the evils which so few here seem to recognise, she described the manner in which English women are endeavouring to promote temperance in their own country. She described the organization of the British Women's Temperance Union and the Band of Hope Union, and urged upon French women to remember that drunken habits were not confined to England only. The Congress ended this evening in a banquet at Lemardelay's at which about 300 persons were present. Mdlle. Maria Deraismes made an excellent speech on the work done by the Congress. Mdme. Callirrhoe Parren of Athens, succeeded her, and proposed the health of all those who by their writings and their actions had made the woman's question an international one. In doing this she spoke of the Greek woman of antiquity who tried to emancipate herself from the stagnation of the woman's apartments, and made her mark in the annals of Thebes, Athens, Corinth, and Sparta. As to the Greek woman of to-day, her position, though at present bad, was hopeful. Mdme. Parren took credit to herself for being the first in Modern Greece to demand emancipation and to found a woman's journal. She has had a hard struggle as an editor for the last three years, but had made considerable headway, and her journal was able to live on the feminine support that it commanded. Then Madame Clemence Royer, the translator of Darwin, rose and delivered a cleverly-turned speech, but too long and academical for the patience of some American ladies at the bottom of the table, who did not understand French. Instead of slipping from the room, they began to make a noise, and some other persons joined with them in crying down the speaker. A great disturbance ensued, and as it was impossible for men to turn out the female brawlers, the lady-president, finding it impossible to keep order, quitted the chair. Quiet was, however, restored. M. Clovis Hugues then read some verses, and the banquet came to a close.

AN EDITOR'S EXPERIENCE IN LONDON.

(*Birmingham Chronicle.*)

While in London, staying at a prominent hotel, we met with a gentleman who had been treated for several years by the most eminent physicians at home and abroad, and had been pronounced by them incurable, but who, by a chance conversation, was induced to apply St. Jacobs Oil. His sufferings had been intense, and he had for a long time been unable to wear boots. He was confined to his bed for months at a time, and his limbs were strapped to a board to prevent his becoming permanently crippled. The result of the application of St. Jacobs Oil was a complete cure within a few days. This case appeared so remarkable that we personally investigated it, and to confirm the above statement the gentleman himself testified to the fact. The reason we take such interest is, that we noticed in the London *Sunday Times* an article with reference to this remedy; and we investigated the case of a former employè of Messrs. Davey and Moore, bottle and stoneware manufacturers. This man, after trying various physicians and many medicines (some of which were supplied from St. Mary's Hospital) without effect, and being pronounced by the chief medical authorities incurable, and having suffered over six years, was admitted to the Buxton Hospital where, after six years' medical treatment, which included the use of mineral waters and baths, he obtained no relief whatever. After trying all the remedial measures advised by friends, he could only move about on crutches, and experienced intense pain. His joints had become badly swollen, the sensation being as though some sharp instrument was passing through him. The physicians who attended him stated that he would be an invalid as long as he lived. A casual acquaintance in the infirmary informed him of St. Jacobs Oil, which he applied, and to his astonishment he found it to effect a thorough cure. This case has also been personally verified by the writer of this article, who has not the least interest in the promotion of St. Jacobs Oil. It is solely for the benefit of the public that we write the foregoing, and it is with confidence and sincere pleasure that we recommend this astonishing curative agent.

We have frequently referred to the new 12-pounder breech-loading gun as one of the best pieces of artillery yet invented, writes the Allahabad paper, but it would seem that it is still far from perfect. The recoil is excessive, and experiments are now being carried out in England with reduced charges, 3¾lb. of powder being used instead of 4½lb. There is a loss of initial velocity, of course, with the smaller charge, and thus the shooting power of the gun is lessened. It has been suggested that hydraulic buffers should be used, and these will probably be tried. The fuse of the shell, too, which was at first declared to be excellent in every way, has proved unsatisfactory. It requires very delicate handling, and there is consequently much time wasted in fitting it to the shell. This would be a great drawback in action, particularly with horse artillery batteries. Experts are engaged in working out a solution of the latest difficulties that have cropped up in connection with the gun, and we have no doubt that eventually these will be overcome. As it is, the 12-pounder is as much superior to the old muzzle-loading 9-pounder as the Martini rifle is to the Enfield.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before Mr. Justice Scott and Mr. Justice Jardine.)

DACOITY WITH MURDER.

IMPERATRIX VS. KHUNDU SAMBHU AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. J. W. Walker, Sessions Judge of Ahmednuggur, who, on the 13th June last, convicted the accused of the offence of dacoity with murder, sentencing two of them to transportation for life and three others to be transported for ten years each.

It appears that twenty-three persons in all were charged before Mr. Walker with assembling for the purpose of committing dacoity and committing dacoity with murder. The dacoity with murder was alleged to have been committed in the village of Rajpimpri in the Nizam's territory. All the accused lived in the Ahmednuggur District, and the Resident at Hyderabad had given his sanction for their trial at Ahmednuggur. The questions for determination before the Sessions Judge were whether five or more persons conjointly committed robbery, whether the death of Ghanasham was intentionally caused in pursuance of that offence, and whether each of the accused was engaged in the dacoity. The evidence showed that some fifty or more men broke into the houses of Ghanasham and Harlal in the village of Rampimpri, in the Nizam's territory, on the night of the 5th February last and plundered Harlal's house. Harlal is a Marwaree, and appeared to have had a large quantity of ornaments, clothes, and cash in the house. There was some loose gunpowder in a basket in Harlal's house, and as the dacoits went about with flaming torches, the powder was ignited and several of the decoits were burnt. The house was set on fire and one-half of it was completely burnt down. The valuable property was either carried off or burnt. The dacoits, when they first arrived, failed to break in at once into Harlal's house, and so they broke into the adjoining house occupied by Ghanasham, the police patel of the village, and effected an entrance over the roof. While they were in Ghanasham's house, he seemed to have attacked one or more of them with a short spear, and they threw him down from the roof into the courtyard below, and the men who were below caused further injuries and left him for dead. He died during the course of the night or next morning. The Sessions Judge was of opinion that under these circumstances the offence of dacoity with murder was constituted, and every person present and engaged in the dacoity was guilty of that offence. Practically no property had been recovered, and the chief evidence was that of identification. The witnesses were naturally confused and terrified, and did not know the men before, and only saw their faces by the light of the torches which the dacoits carried about, as it was a dark night. There could be very little doubt that most of the accused were concerned in the offence. All of them belonged to villages on the east of the Shevgaon Taluka, where it bordered the Nizam's territory, and most of them belonged to the criminal classes of the district. They were all proved to have been absent from their villages on the night of the dacoity. One of the accused was greatly burnt on the legs and had made a confession. It appeared that some other men of the same villages had been burnt and had absconded and two men had died of the burns. The Sessions Judge, agreeing with the assessors, found five of the accused guilty and acquitted the remaining eighteen, as there were weak points in the evidence, and the assessors were not satisfied. Two of the five who were found guilty were sentenced to transportation for life and the other three to transportation for ten years each.

Their Lordships having considered the circumstances of the case dismissed the appeal.

A WRONG DECISION BY A MAGISTRATE.

IMPERATRIX VS. JOBANIA KASNA AND BAPUDIA BAJEE.

This was a report of proceedings regarding a decision of Mr. Motilal Chunilal, First-class Magistrate, Kaira, who, on the 25th April last, convicted the two accused of voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery, and sentenced them each to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. William Allen, District Magistrate, Kaira, in his report to the High Court, remarked that the evidence of the hospital assistant showed that both the bones of the left hand of Mulia Hunsa, the complainant, were fractured, and that as such the offence fell under section 397 of the Indian Penal Code, which was only triable by the Court of Session.

Mr. Justice Scott, in disposing of the reference, said: The Magistrate was wrong in treating a grievous hurt as an ordinary hurt, and if, in his opinion, the offence disclosed was punishable under section 397 Indian Penal Code, he was bound to commit to the Court of Sessions and had no discretion to act contrary to the law. The evidence is not absolutely clear as to whether robbery was committed, or whether the violence used was merely to prevent arrest, and thus unconnected with the theft. But as the Magistrate found that the offence was robbery, the Court sets aside the conviction and sentence passed on Jobania, and directs that he be committed to the Court of Sessions under section 367. The Court leaves the conviction of Bapudia intact.

THE TANNA GAMBLING CASE.

IMPERATRIX VS. BOMONJI PALLONJI BHROACHA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Maneckshah, on behalf of the accused in this case, who are now in jail, presented a petition of appeal from the decision of Mr. Keshavlal Hiralal, Magistrate at Tanna, and asked that his clients might be admitted to bail until the disposal of the appeal. The appeal was based on the following grounds:—1. That the conviction was against law and not founded upon any legally admissible evidence. 2. That there was no legally admissible evidence in the case to show that the house in which the petitioners were found was a common gaming-house within the meaning of section 4 of the Gambling Act IV. of 1887. 3. That there was no evidence whatever to show that the house had been kept by any one as a common gaming-house within the meaning of the Act. 4. That the hearsay evidence given by the assistant superintendents of police and the chief constable as to the character of the house in which they were found was inadmissible and should not have been acted upon. 5. That the Magistrate had made assumptions of facts without any evidence and also contrary to the evidence, and had drawn presumptions as to their conduct which could not arise from the evidence. 6. That there was no evidence to show that any of them was found with any money in his hand or concealing it; and that, on the contrary, the evidence was that no money, with the exception of a few two or four anna pieces, was seen on the ground, but that the whole of it was found in the pockets of the accused when they were searched after arrest. 7. That the sentence passed was excessive. The petitioners prayed that the convictions and sentences might be set aside; and that pending the final disposal of their case, their lordships would direct them to be released from prison on bail.

Mr. Inverarity stated that only four of the sixteen convicted persons were previously convicted of a similar offence and were fined from two to five rupees each. In the present case the punishment was excessive, as the maximum punishment of a month's imprisonment was awarded. There was no reason to fear that the accused would run away to escape the punishment awarded them in case their appeal was rejected.

Their lordships accepted the appeal and sent for the record and proceedings. The accused were admitted to bail in their own recognisances for Rs. 100 and a deposit of Rs. 100 each, the amount in the case of Antone Ellis Pereira, the owner of the house, to be double that of the other accused.

THE BOMBAY MINT.

The following is the statement of silver balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 24th July 1889:—

Value of silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 17th July 1889		Rs. 9,45,416
Value of Government silver on do. do.		20,39,657
	Total...Rs.	29,85,073
	Rs.	
Add—Silver received during the week on account of the Currency Dept.	7,44,051	
Do. do. Government	2,806	
		7,46,857
	Rs.	37,31,930
Deduct—New coin paid to the Bank of Bombay and the Reserve Treasury during the week	4,50,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	293	
		4,50,293
Balance on evening of the 24th July 1889	Rs.	32,81,637

The Balance comprises—

Silver held on account of the Currency Department	Rs. 12,83,589
Do. Government	19,98,048
	Rs. 32,81,637

There is in addition awaiting assay—

Bullion belonging to private individuals	Rs. 8,16,250
Do. to Govt.	.....
	Rs. 8,16,250

Copper coin ¼ annas paid into the Copper Coin Depot from 18th to 24th July 1889 of the value of Rs. 35,000

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following season reports for the week ending 23rd July 1889 are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—Weather cloudy; high monsoon winds; average rain of eight stations 1 inch 39 cents. River Kotri on 22nd, 19 feet 7 inches against 15 feet 8 inches on same date last year. Rabi crops in good condition. Much scarcity of fodder.

Shikarpur.—River favourable and falling; 15 1-12 feet against 12½ feet same date last year and average of eight years 14½ feet. Heavy floods both through Bahawalpur State and from Indus in British territory, sweeping talukas Ubauro, Mirpur, and Ghotki. Destruction of kharif crops general. Syedabad embankment breaches closed; breaches in Abad Nangeshah embankments. Kharif transplantation and sowings general. Crops flourishing.

Hyderabad.—Karif cultivation in progress. Rain in Tando Bago Taluka 27 cents. Agricultural stock in fair condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Karif sowings continue. Want of water in Nurwah, New Edenwah, and Sukkar Canal, and also in Thul Taluka.

Ahmedabad.—Rain throughout the district; maximum 7 inches 49 cents at Parantij, minimum 4 inches at Sanand. Transplantation of rice commenced in Daskroi and Dholka Talukas; young bajri crop doing well except in Sanand Taluka, where it is slightly damaged by caterpillars. A break desirable in the south and west in order to facilitate cotton sowing.

Panch Mahals.—Good rain throughout the district. Prospects good. Prices maize 20 pounds, bajri 16, wheat 10½ per rupee.

Kaira.—Rain throughout the district; minimum at Thasra 3 inches 57 cents, maximum at Kaira 10 inches 18 cents; total at Kaira 28 inches 69 cents. Sowing continues; young crops are still being damaged in some places in Mehmadabad, Kapadvanj, Nadiad, and Borsad Talukas by caterpillars. Agricultural stock good.

Broach.—Good rain throughout the district; maximum 7 inches 41 cents at Broach, minimum 3 inches 81 cents at Amod. Sowing completed in Broach, Amod and Jambusar Talukas; crops and cattle healthy. Prices of food-grains normal.

Surat.—Rain throughout the district; maximum 14 inches 63 cents at Pardi, minimum 7 inches 25 cents at Chorasi. Kharif sowing progressing except in Chorasi and Olpad Talukas, where it is retarded owing to incessant rain; break wanted; rice transplantation in progress in Jalalpor, Bardoli, Chikli, Bulsar, Pardi and Mandvi; young crops in Chikhli, Bardoli, and Mandvi good. Agricultural stock healthy.

Khandesh.—Rain all over the district; maximum 9 inches and 59 cents in Chalisgaon, minimum 62 cents in Taloda. Sowing of kharif crops almost completed; crops healthy except in Pimpalner and Sindkheda Talukas, where the fall of rain is deficient. The state of agricultural stock not yet satisfactory. Average prices of food-grains unchanged.

Nasik.—Rain 2 inches 1 cent, total 5 inches 62 cents; maximum 7 inches 49 cents at Nandgaon, minimum 1 inch 81 cents at Niphad. Sowing commenced throughout the district, except in Niphad and Kalvan, where it is retarded owing to the insufficiency of rain. Condition of cattle generally bad owing to the scarcity of fodder. Prices of food-grains rising in Sinnar.

Colaba (Bombay.)—Rain every day, heavy on 18th and 19th; total of week 9 inches 36 cents; total to date 50 inches 60 cents, being 10 inches 94 cents above average. Abnormal temperature 1° cool from 17th to 19th, 1° warm on 20th and 21st, and 2° warm on 22nd and 23rd. Vapour in air excessive. Abnormal wind easterly on 17th; westerly on 19th; wind normal on all other days

Thana.—Rain 12 inches 67 cents, total 67 inches 97 cents; rain general throughout the district. Transplanting of rice in progress; state of young plants good. Condition of agricultural stock good. Price second sort rice 19 pounds as compared with 22 pounds in the corresponding week last year.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 22nd July 1889.)—Rain during the week 12 inches 8 cents, total 66 inches 29 cents. Agricultural stock healty. Crops good; transplantation nearly completed. Rice, second sort, 20 pounds 15 tolas, tur dal, second sort, 18 pounds 12 tolas.

Ratnagiri.—Rain copious throughout the district maximum 24 inches 25 cents at Sangameshvar, minimum 15 inches 15 cents at Devgad; Ratnagiri 18 inches 56 cents, total 75 inches 28 cents. Transplantation progressing.

Poona.—Good rain throughout the district; maximum 9 inches and 44 cents in Petha Mulshi and minimum 1 inch and 9 cents in Purandhar Taluka. Sowing of kharif commenced in all talukas; rice and nagli plants doing well. Agricultural stock good. Bajri 27 and jowari 33 pounds in the district, and bajri 27 and jowari 30 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Rain general; maximum Rahuri 3 inches 79 cents, minimum Nagar 85 cents. Sowing commenced in all talukas. Fodder sufficient except in two talukas. Agricultural stock good, except in Sangamner. Drinking water sufficient. Bajri 28 and jowari 37 pounds.

Sholapur—Rain maximum Barsi 4 inches 47 cents, minimum Malsiras 95 cents. Sowing operations have been commenced in all talukas; turmeric and sugarcane plants in Barsi are doing well; owing to the recent rain the state of crops in Sangola has a little improved; sugarcane and hundi crops in Malsiras are in good condition, and sowing of chillies, maize and rala is in progress; land is being prepared for rabi crops. Weather cloudy. Average prices of food-grains as before.

Satara.—Rain Satara 6 inches 44 cents, total 15 inches 32 cents in talukas; maximum Patan 10 inches 31 cents, minimum Khatav 1 inch 16 cents; rainfall general. Sowing of kharif in progress. Agricultural stock good. Prices of fodder high.

Bijapur.—Rain maximum Hungund 1 inch 81 cents, minimum Bagevadi 44 cents. Sowing operations continue in places; agricultural condition good.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 5 inches 75 cents, total 26 inches 7 cents; good rain to south and west but still deficient to the north-east, where more is required for sowing. Crops generally promise well. Agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Rain general and sufficient to the west; rainfall during week 1 inch 62 cents, during season 10 inches 52 cents; rain deficient to the east, especially in Ron Taluka and Mundargi Petha where land is being prepared for sowing. State of paddy and other kharif crops to the west good. Fodder and water scarce in two talukas.

Kanara.—Rain throughout district; at Karwar 12 inches 81 cents. Weeding and transplanting in progress.

Rajkot.—Rain 4 inches 49 cents, total 18 inches 41 cents. Sowing of karif crops in progress. Condition of agricultural stock improving.

Wadhwan.—Rain 4 inches 94 cents, total 13 inches 90 cents; general throughout the Prant. Jowari and bajri sowings nearly completed; cotton sowing in progress.

Baroda.—6 inches 25 cents rain during week, total 22 inches 44 cents. Sowing in progress; young plants doing well; transplantation of rice commenced. Agricultural stock fair. Prices of bajri 28, wheat 18, and riee 18 pounds.

General Remarks.—Rain general and sufficient, except in two talukas of Khandesh, where the crops are consequently unhealthy and in parts of Nasik and Belgaum where sowing is retarded; rain deficient also in parts of Dharwar. In two talukas of Surat sowing is retarded owing to incessant rain. Young bajri crop doing well in Ahmedabad District except in taluka Sanand, where it is slightly damaged by caterpillars; young crops also being damaged by caterpillars in four talukas of Kaira. Transplantation progressing in Surat, Thana, Ratnagiri, Kanara, Shikarpur, and Baroda, commenced in two talukas of Ahmedabad and nearly completed in Kolaba. Fodder scarce in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Dharwar and Karachi. Water scarce in parts of Dharwar. Prices rising in one taluka of Nasik.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—July 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Rohilla	2174	de Horne	B	P. & O. S. N. Co.
" Calder	400	Cronin	C	B. & P. S. N. Co.
" Aston Hall	2251	Fowler	F	Edward Bates & Co.
" Marlbro'	1164	Kidder	H J	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Methly Hall	2182	Buck	K	Edward Bates& Co.
" Werneth Hall	2820	Wilcox	M	Edward Bates & Co
" Astrea	1348	Nicholson	O	Ralli Bros.
" H. Balckow	639	Doert	Ibis	B. & P. S. N. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Kt. of St. John	2218	Bevis	1	K. Nixon & Co.
" D. Balduino	3011	Canepa	3	F. Bazzoni.
" Imperator	2147	Beckinger	7	A.-H. Lloyd's S.N Co
" Oriental	939	Rothwell	11	M. Mackenzie & Co.
Ship H. Castle	644	Nakoda	12	H. J. M. Cassum.
S.S. Iran	2316	Delargy	13	E. Bates & Co.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

MODERN HEAVY GUNS.

Under the heading "Modern Heavy Guns: a case for inquiry," the *Daily News* publishes the following article apparently from the pen of an expert:—

The life of the heavier breech-loading guns with which our most modern battleships are armed is very short indeed. It is calculated, for example, that, even in the most favourable circumstances, it will not be safe to fire the 16.25in. 111-ton guns of the Benbow, the Victoria, and the Sans Pareil more than about 80 times without re-lining them; and, seeing that in the past, when only muzzle-loaders were carried, ships often fired nearly, if not quite, as many as 80 rounds per gun in the course of a single action, it is not improbable that nowadays, when much quicker systems of loading are in operation, a vessel may in one battle put her large guns hors-de-combat without any unforeseen accident happening either to them or to their complicated and delicate machinery. At the bombardment of Algiers by Lord Exmouth in 1816, the Impregnable fired 68.9, the Glaucus 75.0, and the Hebrus 77.7 rounds per gun. And it is not only by the strain of use in action that modern breech-loaders are liable to be worn out. They must, if they are to be effectively used in war, be practised with during peace; and every round, even with a reduced charge, necessarily tends to shorten their lives. These weapons, moreover, are subject, from their nature, to many accidents in addition to those which are the inevitable consequences of repeated use. There have been numerous catastrophes of the sort, and it is safe to prophesy that there will be many more. A 111-ton gun has failed at proof during the last month or two; the Collingwood has burst a 44-ton gun; the Active has blown off the muzzle of a 6-inch gun; a 10-inch gun has been burst at proof; the Imperieuse, with reduced charges, has quite recently been blowing out the locks of the breech-blocks of her 6-in. guns; and there have been other mishaps of the kind too numerous to mention. This state of affairs is not likely to lead officers and men to regard the new guns with the confidence which the weapons ought to inspire. It is also apt to bring our guns into contempt among foreign Powers; and it seems desirable, in the interests of the country and of the services, to inquire into the cause of the prevailing evils, and to lose no time in attempting to remedy them.

ADMIRAL SCOTT'S NEWS.

A good deal of light is thrown upon the subject by a pamphlet which, together with an appendix and a letter has been addressed by Rear-Admiral Robert A. E. Scott, formerly Admiralty Superintendent of Naval Gun Carriages, to H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge. Admiral Scott has earned a right to be heard, and what he says is written with undoubted knowledge. His improvements in naval gun-carriages are well known; and to him, also, is largely, if not entirely, due the adoption of sponson port projections and steel protective decks in modern war ships. He has, moreover, experimented extensively with rifled guns and projectiles; and, although he is not an engineer, he is a practical gunnery expert whose evidence demands the most careful and respectful attention. In order to render his criticism generally comprehensible, the nature of the chamber and rifling of a modern breech-loader must be briefly explained. The new Elswick 16.25in. 111-ton B. L. (Mark S.) gun, which has already been mentioned, may be taken as an illustration. The following are some of the dimensions of this huge weapon: Length over all, 524 inches; length of bore, including chamber, 487½ inches; length of chamber, 83.4 inches; diameter of chamber 21.12 inches; capacity of chamber 28,610 cubic inches; length of rifling, 697 inches; diameter of bore, 16.25 inches. The projectiles designed for use in the gun are: Armour-piercing steel shell—length 49.65 inches, diameter 16.19 inches, diameter of rotating rings round base 16.385 inches; common shell—length 54.925 inches, diameter 16.05 inches, diameter of rotating rings 16.385 inches. The rotating rings are of soft copper, let into the circumference near the base, and extending only a few inches from the base towards the apex. It will be observed that while the diameter of the projectiles themselves is less than that of the bore, the diameter of the rings is ·135in. greater than that of bore. In loading, the projectile is pushed forward into the bore until its progress is stopped by the rings coming in contact with the narrower neck between the chamber and the bore, and, before the projectile can leave the gun by the muzzle, these soft copper rings must be forced to adapt themselves to the rifling. The rifling is of a peculiar character, and has an increasing twist. At the breech it begins with one turn in 120 calibres, and after running up to one turn in 56 calibres, it remains constant for some distance near the muzzle.

PRESSURE IN THE POWDER CHAMBER.

Let us now consider the circumstances which, as Admiral Scott points out, accompany the discharge of a projectile from one of these guns. The effect of the firing of the powder is to set up a great pressure in the powder chamber. This pressure increases until it is sufficient to force the soft rings of the projectile into the grooves of the bore; and then the projectile begins to travel forward. The first grooves which are thus scored on the rings have a twist of one turn in 120 calibres, but as the twist increases the rings have to re-adapt themselves, and thus there is an ever new strain upon the rifling until the rate of twist becomes uniform. In the meanwhile, it must be recollected, the projectile only fits the bore in the neighbourhood of its base, where the copper rings are. There is no support for it along three parts of its length, and therefore its axis has a tendency to become otherwise than parallel with the axis of the bore. The result is that the projectile as it travels out strikes a succession of blows upon the bore. It "wobbles," in short, owing to the fact that it is not properly centred. Finally, when the beginning of the uniform twist is reached, the increasing rapidity of rotation is checked, and yet another strain is thrown upon the gun. The evils of the system are manifold. Firstly, the retarded exit of projectile, and the consequent pressure of the gases in its rear, unduly heat the powder chamber, strain the breech and breech-block, and very often lead to jamming. Secondly, the work of having to rifle the projectile that is cast upon the commencement of the rifling rapidly wears out the "liner," and may be liable to split the gun. Thirdly, the knocking about (consequent upon imperfect centring and upon the shoulders of the projectile being unsupported) of the bore along its whole length by a heavy projectile propelled by an immense charge, is obviously dangerous for any gun. Fourthly, the two checks set up (a) by the increase of twists, and (b) by the beginning of the uniform twist, beget new strains which can be but ill borne by the weakest part of the gun. In Admiral Scott's opinion, these evils would already have led to many more accidents than have taken place were it not for the great excellence of the steel that is used in the construction of the ordnance; but, as Lord Armstrong and Sir F. Bramwell both confess, steel is, at best, a very treacherous material; and it is therefore most unwise and dangerous to expose it to exceptional and needless strains of any kind. It is notorious, too, that the material of a heavy steel gun is liable to alter its character with use. And the present system is not only exceptionally trying to the gun; it is trying to the projectile as well. The projectile is to some extent weakened by the cutting of the grooves in which the copper rotation tubes are afterwards placed; and this weakening is likely to lead to the breaking up of the projectile in the barrel.

GROOVING.

Admiral Scott is a gun designer, and, therefore, the classical objection, "vous êtes orfévre, Monsieur Josse," is, of course, certain to be hurled at him as the weightiest possible reply to his letter to the Duke of Cambridge. But because an officer is a gun designer it by no means follows that the principle which he would urge upon the country is a bad one. The man who has an axe to grind does not necessarily grind a bad axe. And Admiral Scott's theories are at least sufficiently in accordance with common sense and experience to merit something more than superficial consideration. He declares that if we uniformly rifle our heavy guns, not on the polygroove system, but with shallow-rounded grooves, and if we give our projectiles long, ridge-like iron bearings to fit the grooves accurately, and to centre themselves properly in the bore, we may have heavy guns which shall have a long life, and which shall not only possess increased power, but shall also show better results in all respects. If his plan were adopted, as he points out, there would be no forcing of a ring of 16.385 inches into a bore of 16.25 inches; and that strain, as well as the checks caused by the varying twist of the rifling, and the damage risked by the knocking about of the projectile as it leaves the gun, would be got rid of. Herein may, or may not, lie the best solution of the various difficult problems which are presented by the short life and eccentric behaviour of our existing guns; and there is no need just now to express an opinion on the point. But, regarded solely as a critic, Admiral Scott has certainly made out a good case for inquiry; and it is to be hoped that the authorities will not content themselves with turning a deaf ear to the well-supported facts and cogent arguments which he has marshalled before them.

THE STORY OF THE UNION.

In the July number of the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. Gladstone takes up the challenge of Mr. Arthur Balfour who, in the House of Commons, accused him of "violence" in speaking of the methods by which the Union had been brought about. Mr. Gladstone thus states the case:—

Some weeks ago, when treating of a point of Irish Policy in the House of Commons, I found occasion to refer to the course of transactions by which the legislative union between England and Ireland was brought about. I stated that it was a case which, on the part of England or of those who used its authority, combined violence and found baseness, tyranny, and cruelty, in a degree early if ever paralled in history. The Irish Minister, naturally enough, animadverted upon language which he said even exceeded the violence usual with the speaker in treating of that particular subject, who had brought "bad history to the support of bad politics." He denied that such phrases were justly applicable to the course of proceeding which brought the union into existence; while on the other hand, he admitted that there were various or perhaps many incidents which were "unhappy" and (using a word coined, I think, at the Foreign Office) "regrettable."

Were it not that it is the duty of a Minister to know something of the history of the country which he governs, I should find but moderate fault with the censure thus pronounced upon me by the Irish Secretary, as I believe that his words represented what either is, or was until three or four years ago, the average sense and standard of the majority of Englishmen with regard to his great and ill-understood subject. It is also still the language, usual with a large "assorted" party. To a given extent it even enlists my sympathy: for we are naturally inclined, nay, in the absence of knowledge we are almost bound, to believe that epithets so extreme must be in excess of any ill-deserts, on any given occasion, of civilised and Christian governments. Unquestionably my language was violent, unless it was deserved. But, if it was deserved, it was not violent; for violent language means language in excess of what the case warrants and requires. I suppose it to be admitted without reference to Ireland, that there are monsters recorded in history; that the acts of these monsters ought to be branded by the judicial historian in the strongest terms he can find; that such descriptions are not violent but true; and that rose-water delineations of them are injurious both to truth and to morality.

Having given a resume of the political history of the Irish Parliament in the early years of the last century, when the sources of public life were poisoned by the systematic corruption employed by the agents of the English Government, Mr. Gladstone says:—

As to the general character of English Government in Ireland, Mr. Lecky is, I suppose, an unsuspected witness. What does he say?

"Such is the past of English government of Ireland: a tissue of brutality and hypocrisy scarcely surpassed in history."

I suppose that, if there has been any one man who more than another could write deliberately and in cool blood on the facts of human experience, it was Benjamin Franklin? What says he of British performances of the eighteenth century in Ireland? Does he find them mildly flecked with spots of what was unhappy and regrettable.? It seems that he called them

"such a combination of rapine treachery and violence, as would have disgraced the name of government in the most arbitrary country in the world."

This it must be remembered was not the climax ultimately supplied before the Union. It was the high table-land of habitual iniquity, from which another and a portentous ascent had yet to be made to place it *inter apices* in the frightful elevation which it reached before and for the purposes of the Act. It is now necessary to sketch the manner in which this miserable aggravation of iniquity was brought about.

The views of Mr. Pitt for Ireland, as they were expressed in the year 1784 by his correspondence with the Duke of Rutland, then Viceroy, were everything that equity and patriotism could suggest. He endeavoured to give initial effect to them by his commercial propositions, which were accepted by the Irish parliament. But when, to meet the selfish demands of the British manufacturers, they had been remodelled and transformed, Ireland refused them; and this disappointment, really due either to the minister himself or to the English manufacturers, seems to have been recorded as an offence against the Irish Parliament. A second occasion of the same kind arrived on the question of the Regency. Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox severally asserted extreme doctrines as to the assumption or the grant of this great office. The Irish Parliament pursued an intermediate, and what seems a highly constitutional, course. They assumed the initiative by address to the Prince of Wales, and prayed him to take upon himself the charge. But Mr. Pitt had triumphed in England; and there was again recorded against the Irish Parliament the want of a sufficiently conforming spirit. And now the French Revolution and its various phases began to act, and to act in opposing directions, both upon the mind of the British Government with respect to Ireland, and upon the temper of Irish parties. On the one hand, it supplied motives of apprehension, which disposed the Ministry to conciliate. On the other hand, by fostering a republican sentiment in the North, by parading the spectre of anti-religious innovation, and by wakening anew the national antipathy against France, it supplied ready means to terrify, to divide, and to coerce. The first effect of this group of complex influences seems to have been favourable. In 1793 the Roman Catholic population were enfranchised; and the great twin question of reform broke ground by the appointment of a committee to consider the state of the representation. We have here the first conclusive proof how thoroughly apart from the jobbing oligarchs of the ascendency, the spirit of union possessed the body of the people. But unhappily harmony in Ireland, first exhibited on the famous occasion of the *Drapier's Letters*, was, from the time of Primate Boulter onwards, an object of alarm and aversion to the governing power. Union within Ireland was regarded as danger and menace to England. And before the session of 1793 expired, the spirit of reaction had made itself manifest in the Gunpowder Act and the Convention Act.

Another and more decisive oscillation of the pendulum came in 1794-95. The war-whigs, much to their honour, demanded and obtained from Mr. Pitt the mission of Lord Fitzwilliam. His appointment seemed to open for Ireland the gates of Paradise. In the view and sense of the Irish people North and South, it promised the attainment of both religious and civil liberty: of the first by the admission of Roman Catholics to Parliament; of the second by the certain consequence, a real Parliamentary Reform. Such a reform would have purged out the mass of corruption which English agency had persistently infused into the Irish Parliament; and which the patriotism of a minority, when England encouraged it, was but just strong enough to neutralise. Persons may differ on some of the points touching the mission of Fitzwilliam. But there is one point on which they ought not to differ. It wound up Irish expectations to a point, from which they could not be let down without a deadly shock.

It was the parting of the ways, the drawing of the lots, the raising of the final issue, the crisis of life and death. Under Lord Fitzwilliam there was peace in Ireland with a force of 5,000 men. To pass the Union, after rebellion and massacre had wholly ceased, a force was required, which Lord Castlereagh, in the budget of February 1800, placed at 138,000 men. This enormous army was required to carry a measure odious to the population.

The day Lord Fitzwilliam arrived, peace was proclaimed throughout all Ireland. The day he quitted it, she prepared for insurrection. . . . Within three months after, Lord Clare had got the nation into full training for military execution.

These are the words of Sir J. Barrington and they only echo the known sentiments of Burke. Before this juncture, there was hope and free choice; after it came the hardening of Pharaoh's heart, and a movement as of the swine down the steep, rushing violently into the sea. From this time forward the policy was at all costs to divide Irishman from Irishman, to revive the dying embers of religious animosity, to corrupt every Irishman that could be bought, to terrify every Irishman that could be terrified, to destroy the reign of law, and establish impunity for the crimes of power to let loose ferocious assassins upon humble homes, to precipitate rebellion when and where it was preparing, and to create it by intolerable oppression in Wexford where it was not, to establish in a word, a reign of terror which should make the country uninhabitable. Thus even the Union was to be made desirable; for personal life comes, after all, before public life, and as jewels in a famine are bartered for bread, so it was within the limits of hope that nationality might be sold to buy existence. As one more element of trouble in the caldron of the witches, a flourishing finance was brought into utter confusion; and the Parliament was prevented from passing any measure to obviate pretended difficulties associated with its independence which were hoarded up as topics to recommend the Union in debate. Finally, all was done that could be done to bury the records of these infamous transactions.

Upon the whole it must be owned that the triumph of iniquity was as complete as it was shameful and dimst[illegible] except[illegible] even [illegible] Irela[illegible] land, [illegible] came [illegible] a thorn[illegible] shame [illegible] from th[illegible] ment [illegible] developm[illegible] ninety ye[illegible] after signal [illegible] to mitigate [illegible] we find that [illegible] British poli[illegible] of the Irish [illegible] wisely pared [illegible] even our suscep[illegible]

THE MINING [illegible]

A Paris correspondent, [illegible] says:—Further details have b[illegible] ing the terrible explosion of fire damp [illegible] yesterday in the Verpilleux and St. Louis pit[illegible] Etienne. It was at a quarter to 12 a.m., [illegible] the men above ground were terrified by a formida[illegible] detonation. The ground shook, and immediately a thick column of smoke commenced issuing from the pits. The Verpilleux pit communicated with two others, the St. Louis and the Yabin. The fire spreading with lightning rapidity, had in a moment reached them from the Verpilleux pit, where the explosion occurred. At the time it was known that one hundred and forty-seven miners were at work in the Verpilleux pit, thirty in the St. Louis, and seven in the Yabin.

The whole population of the Soleil and Meons quarters were soon at the mouth of the mine seeking to rescue their unfortunate comrades. An attempt was at once made by M. Buisson and M. Desjoyaux, the engineers of the mine, to descend into the Verpilleux pit. They got into the cage and were lowered a short distance; but the bell soon rang, and when they were brought back to the surface M. Buisson was lying senseless at the bottom of the cage, while M. Desjoyaux's hand had been cut off by the machinery.

Shortly after this fruitless attempt, M. Holzer, an engineer, and several miners succeeded in descending into the pit, but they returned promptly, stating that it was impossible to rescue any of the men by that shaft, in consequence of the galleries being blocked by the falling coal. In order to attempt the rescue of those who might be still alive, it was necessary to make a dam to prevent the gas penetrating into the other pits. By five o'clock this was partially done, and the workmen found three corpses. One of them was the body of the underground manager. All of them were terribly mutilated.

A few minutes later a certain number of miners were brought to bank, still living, but they were so fearfully injured that they did not survive long. At the St. Louis pit it was chiefly the water which rendered the task of rescuing the men difficult. The mine became flooded within an incredibly short space of time, and the water had to be pumped out before the bodies could be recovered. This morning eight dead bodies were recovered, and twelve miners brought to the surface, but it is not expected that many of them will recover. As for the men who may be yet alive and prevented from reaching the main shaft by the blocking of the galleries, little hope is entertained of saving them. If they perish there will be about one hundred and fifty victims.

As to the cause of the explosion, one is, as usual, reduced to simple conjecture. The Verpilleux pit, where it occurred, is described as comparatively free from fire damp. Its depth is four hundred and fifty metres, and it communicates with the St. Louis, Jabin, Mars, and Bardot pits. On hearing of the disaster, the President at once despatched Captain Cordier, one of his orderlies, to express his great sympathy with the sufferers, and to place the sum of six thousand francs at the disposal of the local relief fund. The Minister of Public Works has also sent three thousand francs.

In the Chamber to-day, M. Ives Guyot announced that, according to the latest information he had received, fears were entertained of the number of victims being greater than has been stated above. The Minister of the Interior starts for St. Etienne this evening, and on his return the Chamber will be asked to vote a credit for the relief of the sufferers.

The entire night has been devoted to the work of rescuing and searching for the entombed miners, but despite the energy and self-sacrifice displayed by all employed in the melancholy task, their labours have led to no result beyond establishing the sad certainty that from one hundred and eighty to two hundred bodies are still in the workings. The greater number of these it will be impossible to recover. By ten o'clock this morning twenty-five men had been brought to bank, fourteen of whom were dead. Eleven were still breathing, but three of these expired in the course of the night.

Questioned this evening in the Chamber regarding the lamentable disaster at St. Etienne, M. Constans, the Minister of the Interior, said the latest advices were to the effect that one hundred and ninety-six miners had perished.

ROYAL ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

A Vienna correspondent writes to a contemporary:—If Royal personages condescend to do anything so flippant as exchanging valentines, it must have been interesting to take a glimpse at them this year. The number of engagements and marriages which have taken place since the early spring is quite extraordinary. Thus three couples are engaged in the Imperial House of Australia alone; that is to say, the Emperor's second and youngest daughter Archduchess Marie Valerie, who marries her relative Archduke Francis Salvator, the bride being twenty-one, the bridegroom twenty-three years old. The second couple is Archduchess Margaret, daughter of the Hungarian Archduke Joseph, who is to marry the young Prince of Thurn and Taxis, born in 1867, a month before his father's death, and by the early death of his elder brother heir to the great wealth of this Bavarian family. By his mother he is nephew to the Austrian Empress. Another forthcoming marriage in the House of Hapsburg is that of Leopold Salvator, engaged to Don Carlos's eldest daughter, Donna Blanca, who is the proud owner of eighteen Christian names.

In Germany the following marriages have taken or are about to take place. The German Empress's sister, Princess Louise Sophie, third daughter of Ernest Gunther, of Schleswig-Holstein Sonderburg Augusteonburg, born in 1866, was married to Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, son of Prince Frederick Charles, and thus becomes sister-in-law to the Duchess of Connaught. The Hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, William, aged 25, whose brother Ferdinand was, but was lately made heir to the Throne of Roumania, is about to marry Princess Maria Theresia of Bourbon, daughter of Prince Louis, Count Train, and of Princess Mathilda of Bavaria, sister to the Austrian Empress. This bride is twenty-two years old. The Hereditary Prince of Anhalt Dessau Frederick, born in 1856, and heir to the Dukedom through the premature death of his brother Leopold, is going to be married to Princess Mary of Baden, daughter of Princess Mary Leuchtenberg and Prince William of Baden. Other marriages will take place before the end of the year. Emperor Frederick's third daughter, Princess Sophie, marries Constantine, Duke of Sparta, Crown Prince of Greece. The bride and bridegroom are respectively nineteen and twenty-one years old. This bridegroom's sister, Princess Alexandra of Greece, is engaged to be married to Grand Duke Paul of Russia, the Czar's youngest brother. His cousin, Peter Nicolaiewitsch, aged twenty-five, is engaged to the second daughter of Prince Nicolas of Montenegro, Princess Militza, born in 1866.

I am sure my readers hope with me that there were plenty of orange flowers this year. And yet the most eligible "parties" are still in the matrimonial market. Even if it be true that the Prince of Naples is about to be engaged to Emperor Frederick's youngest daughter Margaret—and the fact that Queen Margaret of Italy held the Princess over the baptismal font in 1872, and gave her her name, makes the report very probable—even if the Crown Prince of Italy is disposed of, the heirs to the thrones of Austria and Russia are still without brides. Other candidates to matrimony are: Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria; Prince Baldwin of Flanders, heir to the Belgian throne; Prince Ferdinand of Roumania; not to speak of the juvenile bachelor Kings of Spain and Servia.

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scriptions in Persia and Assyria. He was
dance upon Naer-ed-Din on the occasion of his
ious visit to England in 1873.

***

Millet, the painter of the "Angelus" which fetched £22,120 at the Secretan sale, deserves to be enrolled among the number of heroes of art. Early in life he determined that he would paint nothing save what was true and real and of the common lot, and he kept his vow through poverty and misery that would have broken a weaker man. The peasant bent at his work, the old woman picking up wood in the forest, the peasant mother suckling her child in the corn field—such simple, homely subjects as these inspired him. Contempt and scorn awaited his efforts, and it was only after many years that the laughter died away, and acceptance came in its stead. Millet is one of the grandest figures in the history of art. He lived a life of devotion to his ideals, and died a poor man even as he had lived. And now France acclaims the dead man, the honest painter of honest things, as one of her greatest sons.

***

Sir Charles Russell's brief in the Chetwynd-Durham case was marked £200, that of Sir Henry James £150, and either counsel is understood to have, received a daily retainer of £100. The arbitration extended over twelve days, and, calculating roughly, the total expenses must have amounted to a figure not far short of £10,000. This estimate includes, of course, what in legal phrase is grandilcquently termed the "cost of the award"; not as one might imagine a ponderous item, for it only means about £90. 'Tis the costs of the arbitration, not those of the award, that will trouble the pockets of the parties interested.

***

More shuffling of the electoral cards in Scotland. The West Perthshire constituents are inviting Mr. Campbell Bannerman to be their candidate at the next general election. At present Perthshire is Unionist, and its Member is Sir Donald Currie. But what at the next election, of the Stirling district, which Mr. Bannerman now represents? The Stirling district is regarded by the Gladstonites as safe in any case. Still, though Mr. Bannerman was returned unopposed for Stirling district in 1885, he had to fight Sir J. Pender in 1886, beating him, however, by a majority of 969. In fact, Stirling district has always been "advanced" Liberal, and remarkably undisturbed by political contests.

***

Mr. Bannerman is not a genius. There is not a spark of enthusiasm in the man. He is extra dry. And yet he is a good-natured, sometimes genial gentleman withal. The dry thing about him is his oratory. But oratory is the weakest point of the Scotch Parliamentarians. He does his work doggedly, and with such loyalty as becomes a man who sticks to his leader by hook or by crook. In 1885-86 he rose to the dignity of Cabinet Minister (War), but won no distinction in his post. Mr. Bannerman is big, burly, and 53.

***

Sir Donald Currie is nearly twelve years older. Sir Donald's hold over West Perth is strong, and it would require a formidable opponent to oust him. This is how the case stands. In the election of 1885 Sir Donald, being of course then a Gladstonite, went in with a majority of 496. But in 1886, when he contested the seat as an anti-Gladstonite and a Liberal Unionist, he scored a majority of 940 over his opponent, Mr. G. Omond.

***

Sir Donald Currie is the son of a Greenock merchant. He is the head of the Castle Steamship Company, whose vessels run between London and Cape Town. Sir Donald Currie is strong on South African questions. He played a conspicuous and useful part in the settlement of two South African disputes—namely, the Diamond Fields dispute and the controversy about the Orange Free State boundary. For his services to the Ekowe relief expedition, nearly nine years ago, he was made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George—a most imposing designation, though the Bath and the Garter folk, and even the Stars of India, look down upon the Michael and George as a one horse affair.

***

Mr. Whistler is a man whose friends are loyal and foes bitter. According to the art-sympathies of the speaker he is described as an art-acrobat and a reforming genius in the world of painting. About his ready brilliancy of wit there can be no diversity of opinion. His external man is sufficiently remarkable. He is short, slight, ruddy of face, and wears little thick black ringlets. Just over his forehead a single white curl rests like a stray snowflake. About the curl enemies and friends tell different stories. Mr. Whistler goes a great deal into society holding a unique position, not unlike that of poor Pellegrini in his last years. His wife is the widow of the late E. W. Godwin, the well-known architect and *litterateur*.

***

Mr. Coventry Patmore, who has not yet laid aside his singing robes (we are glad to say), is an Essex man, born at Woodford, sixty-six years ago. Forty-two years ago he became an assistant in the British Museum, where, not being overwhelmed with work, he cultivated the Muse. He said good-bye to the British Museum long ago. To borrow a favourite expression of some critics, the great temple in Bloomsbury is a sort of "nest of singing birds." The late Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the present Mr. Edmund Gosse, and Dr. Garnett (who writes too little) are poets whose professional work has been confined to the Museum. Mr. Patmore is not a voluminous writer.

***

M. Lessar, the Russian diplomat, who is at present in Liverpool, is one of the most remarkable men in the Czar's service. And the news that he will soon leave for Turkestan implies that there may be some important work by-and-by to do in that quarter of the world. M. Lessar is only thirty-eight years old. He is a Montenegrin by descent, and was educated as a scientific engineer in St. Petersburg. So conspicuous were his talents as an engineer that he was selected to accompany General Skobeleff to the Turcoman country.

***

Between the years 1880 and 1883, M. Lessar surveyed the country between the Caspian and the Persian and Afghan frontiers, penetrating adventurously to within a few miles of Herat. Four years ago he was sent on a special mission to London to take part in the negotiations which led to the despatch of the Afghan Boundary Commission.

***

It is a wonderful instance of poetic justice, if Frederick Douglas is to go as United States Minister to Hayti. The ex-slave of Baltimore representing America in the Black Republic—it is very striking. Frederick Douglas is by many supposed to be a pure black. His father was white, and Frederick was born in Tuckahoe, Maryland, some seventy-two years ago but the exact date of his birth is uncertain.

***

The story of Frederick Douglas's career is marvellous. In the first place, when only nine years old, he was "lent" to somebody. When he was about fifteen years old he was bought right off, and became the property of a Baltimore shipbuilder, to whom the slave paid a certain proportion of his earnings every week, retaining the balance for his own use. After six years of this kind of bondage he made his escape to one of the New England States, where, of course, he was safe. Here he fell in with William Lloyd Garrison, who encouraged him to educate himself, and who soon discovered Douglas's great natural powers as an orator. Garrison and the anti-slavery men accordingly bethought them that their party could do no better than bring Frederick Douglas out as an anti-slavery orator. And very soon multitudes were crowding to hear the black man's vivid descriptions of slave life and slashing argument's against the domestic institutions.

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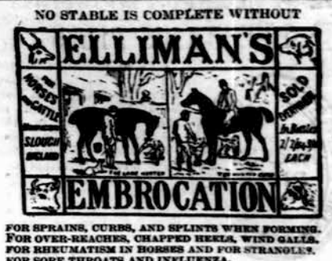
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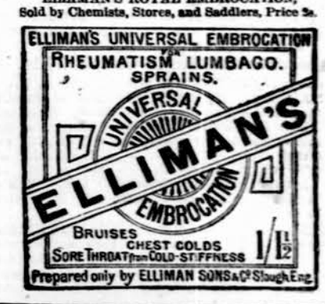
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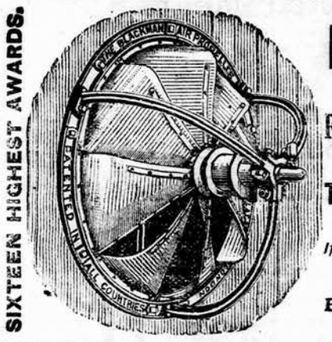
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